THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

S. M. E. D. Sale and Future Labor Policy

Foreign Powers and the Sino-Russian Impasse

Decadence at Peiping!

China Foreign Opinion Reacts Curiously

On the American Government

By Sao-Ke Alfred Sze

The Westlake Exposition

By Hoh Chieh-hsiang

Nanking Airport Development

評論報

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1929

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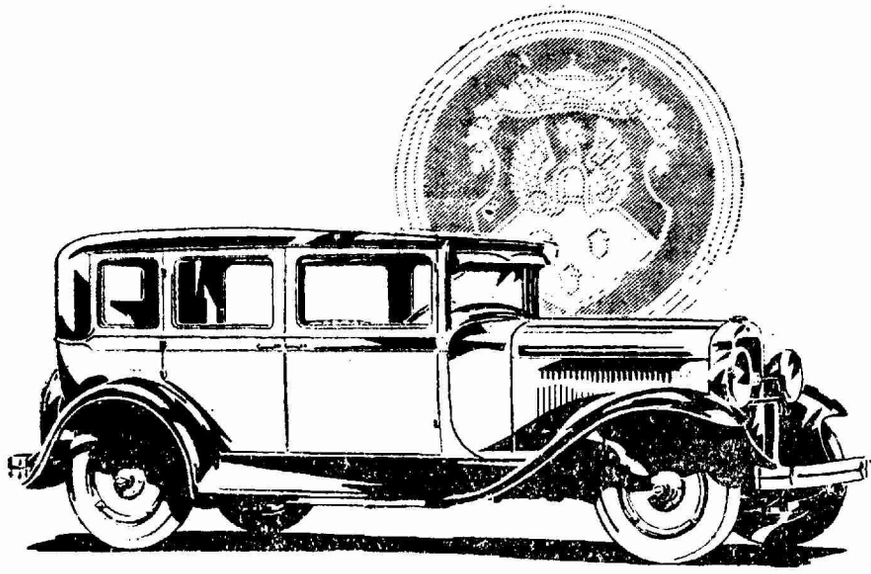

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S.M.E.D. SALE AND LABOR POLICY TOWARD SHANGHAI

FOR THOSE who were familiar with the background of the negotiations pertaining to the sale of the Shanghai Municipal Electricity Department to the American and Foreign Power Company last year, there was no surprise regarding the debate on July 17 when the matter came up in the British House of Commons. A *Reuters* report stated that Miss Wilkinson, Labor member for Middlesbrough, drew attention to the fact that the Municipal Council of the International Settlement had sold the Municipally-owned Electricity Department for £10,000,000 of which amount £6,000,000 represented goodwill. She declared that the goodwill was largely the result of expenditures borne by British tax-payers who had financed the British Expeditionary Force which had been sent to Shanghai. She suggested that the British Foreign Secretary should invite the Shanghai Municipal Council to contribute £3,000,000 to the British Treasury. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in replying, stated that he was not aware of how much of the £10,000,000 represented goodwill or if the goodwill resulted from the presence of British troops in Shanghai. He said he sympathized with the view that Shanghai should be forced to bear a *proper share* of the cost of the British troops, but said that it would be improper for an international municipality on Chinese soil to contribute toward the cost of the British army. Miss Wilkinson in replying suggested, "the Snanghai Defense Force sent out at request of these people was largely responsible for security and goodwill which they are now selling." As stated in the opening sentence of this paragraph this debate in the House of Commons occasioned no surprise to those who were familar with the background of the negotiations pertaining to the sale of the Electricity Department last year, the reason being that the Hon. Richard Douglas Denman, who came out to Shanghai last year for the purpose of attempting to lease the plant, is a prominent member of the British Labor Party. Mr. Denman represented a group of British capitalists who are more or less affiliated with the Labor Party and their object in sending Mr. Denman to Shanghai was to preserve the British character of the Electricity Department, while at the same time giving it a private character that would provide protection in the event of a change in the status of the Setlement. But Shanghai was not interested in any leasing proposition in the face of the £10,000,000 pound offer of the American and Foreign Power Company. Shanghai was interested in nothing but a chance to liquidate its municipal debentures at par (they were down to 80-90) and then after liquidating all of the debentures to

have a handsome sum of money left over to play with—building up of a standing army, sending propaganda and propagandists all over the world, etc. Therefore, Shanghai sold its municipal plant and shortly will have the profit in the treasury to play with. But we imagine the Labor leaders, now in control in England, will have something to say that may not be to the liking of the little group of foreigners in Shanghai who are fighting to preserve the so-called "status" of the Settlement. It was reported that Mr. Denman, after a few weeks experience in Shanghai last year, went away from here with a none too friendly feeling for this city. Whether correct or not we cannot say, but he was reported to have declared that since the Municipal Council was more interested in profits than in preserving the municipal character of its electricity plant, that Shanghai might well look elsewhere than to Great Britain for its future protection. As stated, we do not know whether Mr. Denman made this statement, but the recent debate in the House of Commons indicates that some of the Labor leaders are not overly friendly toward the controllers of the International Settlement and that this feeling may be expressed in various ways in the future. Mr. Denman is a brother of Lord Denman and has been prominent in the English Labor Party for several years.

CURIOUS REACTION OF FOREIGN OPINION IN CHINA

ONE OF THE most interesting phases of the present crisis between China and Soviet Russia has been the reactions of foreigners in China, particularly in Shanghai. This applies with equal emphasis to the White Russians residing in China as it does to the other foreigners, Americans and Europeans. What we have in mind is that Soviet Russia, for several years the object of the wrath of the treaty-port foreigner in China, has suddenly become popular and is now looked upon as the "white hope" of the Far East. This is especially true in so-called "die-hard" circles where Soviet Russia has suddenly ceased to be the pariah among the nations and is now looked upon as a sort of "savior" of the foreigners in China and his "special interests." It is not uncommon now to hear such expressions as "Hope Russia wins out and puts China back in her proper place." "Hope Russia licks the 'stuffin' out of China," "If China wins out, God help the rest of us," and so on. It is not difficult to understand the curious reaction which is indicated in the expressions quoted, the meaning being that if Russia is able to score a diplomatic victory over China in connection with the Chinese-Eastern Railway controversy that it will have a deterring effect upon China's campaign against the so-called unequal treaties and extraterritoriality. On other, the hand feeling exists that if China should be able to score a diplomatic victory, that it would have the effect of encouraging the Chinese to further efforts in respect to treaty revision and the abrogation of extraterritoriality. As for the "White" Russians in China, they have also had a change of heart and now have become "red" sympathizers, or "nationalists," to use another term. One of the Chinese newspapers recently suggested that the National Government should recruit an army of "White" Russians and use it against the Soviet in the event of an outbreak of war. While it might be possible for China to "recruit" such an army from among the Russian emigrees residing in China, for thousands of them are in need of jobs, we imagine that it would be rather difficult for China to instill much enthusiasm into such an army because their sympathies have suddenly swung over to the Soviet side, definite proof that there is truth in the old adage that "blood is thicker than water." In other words, the Russian emigrees, and this applies with special emphasis to those residing in Shanghai look upon the Chinese-Eastern Railway issue as a Russian national question, hence their sympathies are with their own country rather than with China, and this despite the fact that the emigrees on ordinary occasions are about one hundred percent opposed to the Soviet Government which they hate and despise. As for the other foreigners in China, especially those of the die-hard type, they had about reached the point of depression which existed among the Allies at a certain point in the World War when they didn't care "who licked the Germans, so long as they were licked." Much the same state of public opinion exists among certain classes of foreigners in China who had about given up hope of anybody's coming to their rescue. Then came the crisis with Soviet Russia, which has had the effect of renewing hope that China might at last be "put in her place," and while there is no love for Soviet Russia, there would be little loss of tears if Russia should succeed in "putting it over on China" and regaining control of the Chinese-Eastern Railway, the feeling being that the effect of a defeat to China on thus issue will be the prolonging of the "unequal treaties."

"SAFE FOR FOREIGN TRAVELLERS"

Recently we were talking to a young fur trader in Suiyuancheng, northwestern China, a district generally believed to be one of the worst bandit areas in this country. This man has lived in China all of his life, has carried on business in practically every province in the northwest and is at present the only foreign business man in the provincial capital of Suiyuan. We asked him if he had ever been attacked by bandits. He said that he never had even seen one!

This of course is not mentioned as a preface to a statement that bandits in China are a myth. But it can be used to demonstrate how exaggerated are the reports that put such incredible notions regarding China into the minds of people abroad—or even those in the near-and-yet-so-far foreign treaty ports such as Shanghai, Hongkong and Tientsin. There is such a thing as traveller's luck. Some people cannot move anywhere without encountering unpleasant incidents. Others can laugh at all the alarmists, go where they choose and never meet the trouble that all their knowing advisers have predicted will mean their end.

As a matter of fact foreigners in China are probably much safer in most cases than they would be in their own countries. So far as individual affronts are concerned the Chinese indulge in them at much rarer intervals than is the case in most western countries. Doubtless if someone were to take the time and trouble to collect statistics, it could be proved that crimes committed against foreigners in China are at a much lower ratio than is the case with their countrymen in their own native land. Thus, despite all the scare talk about incidents, bandits outrages, etc., to the contrary, the fact is that most Americans travelling in interior cities of China are probably much safer than they would be, according to the law of averages,

if they were dwelling in Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans or any of the crime centers in the United States, or other countries. This does not apply in the case of Shanghai, where the foreign Municipal police are so ready to release a fusilade of bullets on the least provocation. Under normal conditions one is much safer in interior China than in the treaty ports.

Yet the wildest rumors circulate in America and Europe regarding the dangers of travelling in China. Westerners are generally as insular in their opinion of conditions here as the average Chinese is in his idea of the Occident. It is simply that there is always a feeling of insecurity in the contemplation of an oriented scene.

Foreign newspapers in China display in large headlines items about comparatively unimportant women who occasionally have their pocketbooks stolen on Nanking Road. Visiting foreigners read these stories and get an idea that one has to go around with safety pins on his pockets and a constant apprehension for purse and person. Periodically brave missionaries in the interior venture into "badlands" to carry on their prosylization efforts, and once in a while they are captured by the "unconvinced", are robbed and shot. Telegraph wires buzz as foreign correspondents send home this sensational news. Americans and Europeans read it, wide-eyed, and say what a barbaric country that old China is anyway.

But do the Chinese ever read of the scores of their own countrymen in foreign lands who venture into unsalubrious localities, and become criminals' victims? Very rarely. What paper in New York or San Francisco would consider it front page stuff that a Chinese resident had been lifted of his week's wages while wandering down a dark and unfrequented alley?

The truth is that in every country there are precincts which are considered unhealthy for the minding-his-own-business sort of person. They are known as criminal neighborhoods and most people have sense enough to avoid them. Those who are adventurous do not—and they often pay the penalty for their curiosity or perverseness. Everyone knows in New York, for instance, that it is not safe to walk along the waterfront at midnight, or down the Bowery after 11 p.m. People motoring through America's west avoid picking up strangers on the road because experiences of others have taught that many bandits find their prey in this way.

And yet because a determined missionary is injured while invading these lawless districts in China, or a lady traveller has her handbag snatched while she is poking into some absurd corner of Shanghai in search of a silly Oriental trophy, these incidents are "regarded with grave concern", frequently become "international sensations," and create the general impression abroad that China is "unsafe for travellers."

If one goes about quietly, taking ordinary precautions only, he can go through all but those "forbidden areas" of China (analagous to similar districts in our cities and plains in the west) without a single unpleasant experience. We have been over most of the railways in China, we have journeyed through much of Manchuria, we have slept in Chinese inns and have even dwelt for a time in territory where foreigners in the treaty ports had advised us we were sure to be captured by outlaws and incinerated, no less, yet we have never had anything but the pleasantest treatment from Chinese, have never been the object of an anti-foreign demonstration and frankly never expect to be. We have had Chinese servants for months at a time, and have slept, eaten and companioned with Chinese in numerous places, and have never had a really serious dispute with any of them, nor lost a copper by theft, although we have not had our pockets equipped with locks or bars.

To people who have done any travelling in the provinces of China these grave assurances may seem unnecessary. But to those timid souls who cling to the foreign settlements, and to the foreign tourist looking for information, the assertions may actually be astonishing. Of course we do not advise anyone to place himself in civil war areas, or lose himself in bandit infested hills, any more than we would counsel a visitor to America to put himself in the line of fire between two bootlegging, machine-gunning gangs on the streets of ex-Mayor Thompson's Chicago. One must use common sense if one is to complete one's travels anywhere without loss of limb in these perilously civilized days. But it is certainly true—and hundreds of foreigners who for years have journeyed with impunity over many sections of China will affirm this—that normally travel in China is just as safe, (and in many instances safer) as in most other countries of the world.

E. S.

Decadence at Peiping

WHEN Chiang Kai-shek recently was in the ex-capital, while China was holding its head, fearful that another civil war episode was about to begin, he visited the old Imperial Palace Grounds. Upon noting numerous indications of decay, the Kuomintang Government Chairman was reported to have expressed deep regret that such neglect should have been allowed. He asked why the broken tiles were not replaced on the throne-room roofs, why the grass was allowed to grow between the marble-plaqued pavilions, and why the once richly-lacquered pillars, of fine old timbers, were rotting for lack of a few square rods of paint. Representatives of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Objects of Art, at these queries, are said to have shuffled their feet, pressed their thumbs together and answered, somewhat hesitantly:

"It used to be a saying that within Peking's walls no one ever starved. This is no longer true. Peking today is not the prosperous city for which that aphorism was made. And our organization lacks the funds necessary for the upkeep of the precious and historical buildings and articles left in our trust."

Chiang, according to published reports, then asked how much money would be needed to effect the rehabilitation. The caretakers busied themselves and presented him a statement, listing various items which totalled around $60,000. Chiang declared that he was depressed by the signs of decadence and that he felt the people would ap-

prove of an appropriation for that amount. Accordingly he personally pledged the sum, much to the satisfaction of the S. F. T. P. of Ancient Objects of Art. It was a noble beau geste. Unfortunately there were some who raised their eyebrows and commented that the Nationalist general was merely making a bid for popularity in the north. But then there are always those unreasonable cynics who refuse to believe it is possible for a Chinese general to be sentimental.

It is to be lamented that Chiang did not also visit the Summer Palace, where scenes of the ravages of the time and the elements are even more painful to wistful souls who still believe that a thing of beauty, even though it was made for a royal tyrant, ought to be preserved as long as possible. Resting in the lap of the Western Hills, the famous Summer Palace Grounds are perhaps the most impressive mementos of China's imperial past. In the buildings of this group, and the articles contained in them, are expressed much of the individuality of the cultural attainment of Chinese civilization for several recent centuries. Perhaps here is the peak, the most superb zenith of Chinese artistic accomplishment. And yet the fingers of dilapidation slowly are spreading over the area, and apparently no one is responsible for combatting this deterioration.

The celebrated marble boat, that "lost China a war" because it was made with money that was supposed to have been spent in building a Chinese navy for use in the Sino-Japanese War, is today a sagging-roofed, broken-balustraded, crumbling-corniced edifice, already robbed by decay of much of its original beauty, and now being used as a playground by Shansi soldiers who are quartered nearby. Tiles in the pavilions are broken, and sprouting weeds in the stone-paved courtyard indicate the need of a troop of caretakers. Leading to the "Summit of Long Life" is a double stairway, flanked with tiled balustrades, of imperial yellow hue. The tiles are of an especially smooth, satiny texture and many of them are exquisitely embossed. Along one side of this stairway, for almost its entire length, these tiles have fallen down and broken to pieces, or have been removed by curio-seekers. One notices a number of them offered for sale in the Peiping art shops. Somebody has suggested that they may have found their way there through the medium of the hundreds of soldiers who flood in and out of the once forbidden villa.

There is nothing new in thus witnessing the beginning stages of the decadence of an ex-capital. Looking back through Chinese history, and through the history of many other countries, for that matter, one is reminded that seldom are the glorious past capitals preserved intact, once a new regime has definitely broken away from them. Nanking, the Ming capital, faded and waned, its regal palaces swooned and finally were obliterated by the Taipings. When, after a lapse of about six centuries, the Kuomintangers once more made Nanking the national seat, nothing but a stone tomb on a purple hill remained to suggest that this straggling city might have held the Dragon Throne in another era. Likewise, in Soochow, Sianfu, and Hangchow only a few bits of broken masonry testify to the fact that these places, too, once cradled the Forbidden City.

Present conditions in Peiping, regarded separately from the general indifference toward expiring objects d'art, also indicate that the Ming-Manchu capital is on the path of regression. Though to the tourist it is still by far the most interesting city in the Orient, the animation that once made it also the most fascinating place to observe Chinese life at its best, is no longer there. The cup has been drained. The vessel still has its old curves of beauty, but its content, its meaning has been lost. Peiping languishes.

There are three reasons, more important than numerous others which also are contributing causes, which have combined to bring about the beginning of Peiping's decline. The first, and by far the most significant, is of course the removal of the capital to the south. Never an industrial city, Peiping's prosperity had been due largely to the commerce and trade attracted to it because it was the national seat of government. It is almost 100 miles from the seacoast and it has no waterways affording communication with the rest of the country. Once the Grand Canal was the principal thoroughfare between it and the south, but this has been allowed to silt up till it is no longer available at the northern end. Fortunately Peiping has good railway connections; lines enter it from four directions. But it has few other industrial or commercial advantages—upon its asset as capital alone it always has depended for its popularity in trade. The presence of the official departments furnished ample stimulus to business. Thousands of clerks were required to manipulate the machinery of government; purchasing offices bought millions of dollars worth of material annually. Politicians and militarists emptied their fortunes into the local markets and for their families bought expensive homes and furnishings. Foreign diplomats brought more wealth, and their staffs and attaches, with their friends and relatives, encouraged Sino-foreign trade. The removal of the capital to Nanking not only robbed Peiping of its most important business accelerant, but it also put thousands out of work, making their dependents destitute, and generally lowering the scale of living.

The loss of the Mongolian trade was the second blow to Peiping. Formerly it was a common sight to witness camel caravans coming in from the plateaus, laden with furs and hides, with wool and amber and jade, and other rich products of the outlands. After the Peking-Suiyuan Railway had been thrust into the northwest, passing through Kalgan, Suiyuan and Paotao, much of this traffic was handled by rail, and it steadily increased the prosperity of the capital. But since the Russian influence became so dominent in Urga and other cities under the Mongol banners, most of this trade has been diverted through Soviet Siberia. Particularly within the last two years the Mongols have routed their caravans almost exclusively toward Russian trading posts. The reasons for this are that the Soviet has given the Mongols opportunities for increasing their profits, while Chinese military disturbances have made it more and more difficult for them to trade in the Chinese frontier cities at all. Thus, it is today possible to buy Mongolian furs and wool in Vladivostok cheaper than in Peiping and Tientsin, although the distance to the former port from the Mongol trading points is almost twice that of the latter. But where the Chinese militarists have added heavy taxes, endangered safety and (until the Nanking Ministry of Railways recently took it over) made of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway a

medium of heavy likin revenue, the Russians on the other hand have lowered freight rates almost to a cost basis, and have in every way encouraged the Mongols to trade with them. The result is that today comparatively few caravans come into the Sino-Mongolian frontier trading cities, because when they do so they often find they must sell their goods at a loss. While anxious to do business, the Chinese buyers cannot pay fair figures because they have to calculate the taxes and railway freight, which often together amount to 50%, and with that in mind purchase at prices that will give them a reasonable selling profit. So this rich traffic, which used to originate in China's northwest, has practically ceased, and the Peiping fur, hide and wool industry is almost extinct—temporarily, at least.

Third of the reasons for Peiping's present decline is the generally impoverished condition all through the northwestern provinces, which formerly fed into this city their best products. Drought, famine, bandits, civil war, maladministration—all these have combined to afflict seriously the great area from which Peiping once drew such an opulent commerce. Not till the rehabilitation of these districts has taken place can Peiping hope for a return of a measure of her old prosperity. Even when and if conditions in Chihli, Shantung, Shansi and Shensi return to normality, the Peiping that is no longer capital will have to fight with spirit to get her share of the commerce. Other interior cities, such as Tsinan, Chengchow, and Hsichiachwang are more conveniently located as distribution centers. And the north China coastal ports are of course more ideally situated as outlets and inlets for foreign trade.

A trip down Jade Street, Lantern Street, Embroidery Street, or any of the lanes so enchanting and prosperous in other days is now a depressing experience. One dare not greet the lustreless merchants with the familiar "**San-yi hau-bu-hau?**" for it is all too obvious that their business has seldom been worse. The only times the streets regain some of their old activity are when tourist ships come in. Scores of Chinese storekeepers have closed shop and moved southward, many foreign firms have discontinued their Peiping branches and a number of smaller enterprises there have gone bankrupt. While Chairman Chiang was in Peiping, several hundred Chinese merchants staged an "indignation parade" and attempted to present to him a petition for the return of the capital. Chiang did not see them, but through his spokesman he indicated that it was useless to agitate for such a change. It was pointed out that the National Government clearly had stated its views on the matter—its reasons for wishing to make a clean severance from the corrupt past that shrouded Peiping—and that nothing had happened which made their decision open to renewed discussion.

Thus it hardly seems probable that the capital will go back to Peiping within the near future. With the Sun Yat-sen Memorial completed at Nanking, the present government has stronger motive than ever for keeping their headquarters there. Now it probably would take nothing less than another nation-wide revolution to return the capital to the north. So Peiping, it seems, is doomed to decadence, and the same slow, devouring avidities of time and neglect that have overtaken other great world centers in the history of East and West.

E. S.

Foreign Powers Stirred by Tense Sino-Russian Situation

FEARING a clash of arms in Manchuria, a clash which may involve other nations besides China and Russia, efforts have been made by the American Government and some European governments, during the past week, to mediate between the Chinese and Russian governments in the present dispute, but to this writing without success.

There are several international pacts which are involved in the present dispute. The Washington Conference treaties, referred to in last week's issue of the *China Weekly Review*, have direct bearing upon such a matter as that now involved in North Manchuria. China is a signatory to the agreement directly concerning her, though Russia is not. China is also a member of the League of Nations, while Russia is not. Article XI of the Covenant of the League of Nations states:

> Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.... It is.... the right of each Member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threaten to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

No member of the League, however, seems to have brought up the matter, and it was the American Government which first took steps towards mediation.

This action was taken in connection with the Kellogg Pact outlawing war, to which both China and Russia are signatories. The relations between the United States and Russia are peculiar. Though the present Russian Government is a signatory to the Kellogg Pact, there are no regular diplomatic relations between Washington and Moscow. Accordingly, when Colonel Stimson, Secretary of State, desired to remind Russia and China of the existence of the Kellogg Pact which they had signed, it was necessary to communicate with Russia through a third party. Under the terms of the Four Power Treaty concerning the Pacific (signed at Washington), the United States, Great Britain, Japan, and France are obliged to consult one another in case of a threat to the peace of the Pacific. The U. S. State Department had a consultation with the British, Japanese, and French Ambassadors on the present dispute, and agreed that a move should be made through France to remind both the Chinese and Russian Governments that they had signed the Kellogg Pact renouncing war.

On July 19 the French Minister for Foreign Affairs interviewed the Russian Ambassador and Chinese Minister in Paris, expressing the hope that the two countries would refer the matter in dispute to arbitration. A *Reuter* message from Moscow dated July 22 gives the official *Tass* agency as authority for the statement that "the Soviet has declined the offer made by France to mediate in

the conflict between the Soviet and China, owing to the refusal of the Chinese authorities to restore the previous conditions existing in the Chinese Eastern Railway, as demanded in the Soviet Note of July 13." They reiterate, however, that "no one is more concerned for the maintenance of peace than the Soviet Government." With regard to the action of the United States Department of State, however, the *Tass* agency was "informed that the Foreign Commissariat has received no notification of any steps taken by the United States Government in connection with the rupture of relations between Russia and China."

According to a *Transocean-Kuo Min* message from Berlin, it was understood that "the Soviet Government refuses to consider any negotiations until China has given up the present form of control by her alone of the Chinese Eastern Railway. At the same time the Soviet Government is reported to have once more denied any intention of military action against China, and to have assured the French Ambassador that the Soviet Union will abide by the Kellogg Pact. Moscow is also reported to have pointed to a declaration said to have been made by United States Secretary of State Stimson to the effect that before negotiations in international disputes can commence, the status quo ante must be re-instituted."

United Press dispatches from Washington state that China replied to Colonel Stimson's proposals, pledging adherence to the Kellogg Anti-War Treaty in settling her difficulties with Soviet Russia, on July 22, and that in commenting upon the proposal that China restore the C.E.R. to the status quo before opening negotiations for a settlement, the Chinese Minister said that "China would maintain the position that the railroad was never seized. China merely ousted several disloyal employees."

The second Russian Note to China, referred to briefly in last week's issue of the *China Weekly Review*, is given in full elsewhere in the present issue. For some days there were many reports of hostilities having commenced and a Russian army invading Manchuria, but these were not substantiated, though there was concentration of both Russian and Chinese troops at various points along the border.

The Chinese authorities detained Mr. Melnikov, Soviet Consul at Harbin, together with his staff, until July 20, when, following representations from the Harbin Consular Body that such detention was a violation of international law, they were released. According to a *Toho* message from Harbin, the Consul left on the night of July 25.

The Soviet consuls and staffs at Peking, Tientsin, and elsewhere, together with Soviet commercial agents and employees, have also left the country. The German Government has agreed to take care of Chinese interests in Russia and of Russian interests in China. (Germany is already taking care of Russian interests in southern China where Soviet consulates were closed a year and a half ago.)

In the meantime, railway communication between China and Russia is suspended, and some eighty foreign travelers are marooned in Harbin. There are conflicting reports as to the actual running of the railway at the present time. Many Russian employees, who were not dismissed, resigned, whereupon Mr. Fan, Director of the C.E.R. Bureau of Administration, is reported to have issued an ordinance forcibly prohibiting all employees from resigning. The Harbin Consular Body has drawn the attention of the Chinese authorities to the advisability of an early restoration of international traffic.

A *Toho* message dated July 24 said that the eighty persons held up in Harbin by the interruption of the train service were leaving the following night in company with the Soviet Consul.

It is now announced that through trains will be run twice weekly between Moscow and Vladivostok.

On July 23 it was reported that over three hundred Soviet Russian employees of the C.E.R. had been arrested at Harbin, and forty-two others (including eight women) arrested at various places along the line and brought to Harbin and imprisoned, the reason being (according to a Toho message) their having instigated railway employees to go on strike.

On the other side, it was reported from Harbin by *Toho* on July 21 that three Chinese merchant vessels had been held up by Soviet warcraft at the junction of the Sungari and Heilungkiang rivers, and passengers on these steamers carried into Russian territory. A *Reuter* message later confirmed the capture of two steamers near Blagoveschensk, among the passengers being a foreign woman (wife of a Customs Commissioner) and her small child.

A *Toho* message from Harbin dated July 22 said that according to advices received from Vladivostok about a thousand wealthy Chinese had been arrested by the Soviet authorities there.

A number of resolutions, manifestoes, statements, are now being issued by various official bodies and individuals in China, dealing with the present critical situation. Under date of July 20 the official *Kuo Min* news agency sent out a manifesto from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Foreign Powers on the Sino-Russian crisis, presenting the situation from the Chinese viewpoint as evidenced in the previous official statement and Note from the Chinese Government. A statement was also issued in the name of Dr. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, including among other things a denial that China had nullified the Russian interests in the C.E.R. A further statement by Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, declared that the only way open to Russia was either to declare war on China or petition the United States or Germany to mediate, and that there was no need to reply to the Soviet's second note. "If Soviet Russia should open hostilities with China, an internal uprising will break out in that country." Also, positive action was prevented by Russia's present economic difficulties.

A "local" of the Nationalist Party in Shanghai on July 19 passed a resolution urging the Chinese Government to declare war without delay, and a Toho report from Canton stated that the propaganda department of the Canton district party had issued a manifesto urging the people to commence warlike preparations against Bolshevik Russia. There are other reports of similar propaganda in other places, and some public meetings have been held and literature distributed in the International Settlement.

On July 20 the *Kuo Min* news agency sent out the first instalment of a series enditled "China's Case Against the Soviet," sub-headed "Evidence of Communist Conspiracies Against China" and "What was unearthed from the Raid on the Soviet Consulate at Harbin." The first instalment, summarized, was to the effect that a Communist Publicity Conference was planned for May 27, with more than eighty delegates. that the Harbin police learned of it and raided the Conference, that the arrested men confessed they came from various places and same of them were frequent visitors to the Consulate, with "the inference.....(of.....conducting Communistic propaganda work in the latter's premises." Furthermore, "all those now under arrest confessed that they joined the Communist Party before 1922. It is clear that..... they are all leaders in the Party." On several "were found small pamphlets containing secret codes which could not be deciphered." The inmates "were hurriedly burning up documents" when the police forced an entrance. The Consul was engaged in the same occupation. At the Police Station "the original secret service agent who reported the incident .....stated that they were all important leaders of the Party." The existence of two fireplaces and an iron stove in the Consulate during the summer "was ample proof that it was expressly used for the purpose of destroying documents." After the search a member of the Consulate was requested to certify that no damage was done, but the latter "refused to sign the paper." All the "arrested Communists" were most hospitably looked after at the Police Station.

The second instalment consisted of translations of documents which the Chinese authorities state were seized during the raid on the Consulate. First came a Memorandum entitled "Steps to be taken toward World Revolu ion by the Eastern Third Communist Internationl," including some thirty-two points such as "Unite with the peoples who are under the oppression of capitalistic nations;" Wake up the Chinese to the fact that industry in China is now being manipulated by foreign capitalists;" "Regulate the work of the Communist Party;" "Draw up schemes for the future of Soviet Russia and World Revolution;" "Oppose liquidation of the debts of Czarist Russia;" et cetera.

A report "from a partly burnt document" showed a Russian requesting a Japanese Navazawa" to provide his party with four boxes of explosives for transportation to the Russian Maritime Provinces," but Navazawa "had no stock on hand," and then approached the Russian requesting that there be no "international publicity about the affair."

The third instalment started with a "translation of Extracts from Secret Communication No. 3, dated February 21, 1929, contained in a letter to its Consulates in China sent by the Soviet Government instructing them to propagate Communism." The extracts given concern employment, salaries, and expense accounts.

The next exhibit is a letter from Vladivostok to the Assistant Chief of the Trade Department of the C.E.R., stating that it would be highly inadvisable to dispatch by ordinary mail certain books the writer had purchased, "diplomatic channels should prove more convenient." The writer also wanted to get into closer touch with the Chinese Consul in Vladivostok.

The fourth instalment included three (out of six) telegrams stated as being from Harbin to Moscow. "The papers were saved from one of the stoves in the Consulate by the Chinese police, who arrived just in time to prevent their being consumed entirely." The first of these documents we show elsewhere in this issue, in photograph, with our own translation.

The second is a "telegram sent to a representative of the Third International through the Telegraph Department" of the C.E.R., raising specific questions as to the carrying out of a terrorist policy, e. g., "to which Chinese Cemmunist organization shall it be entrusted;" "are the explosives in stock sufficient..... what..... schemes in case poison gas is used?" Shall supply of "assassination instruments" be sent to the "Nanking body?" The document is signed by "The Third International,"

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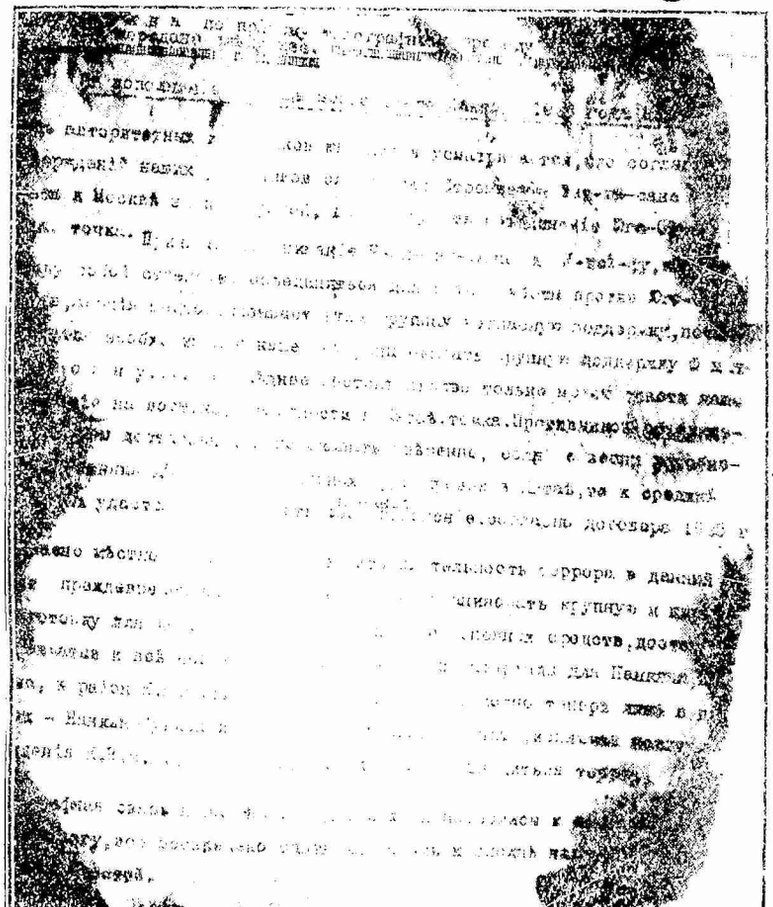
China's Case Against the Soviet



Photograph of one of the documents said to have been found in the raid on the Soviet Consulate in Harbin.

The document the photograph of which is reproduced herewith is one of the most important of those which the Chinese authorities report having discovered in the Soviet Consulate at Harbin in the raid there two months ago. Though it does not appear on the photograph, this is stated to be a telegram sent from Harbin via Vladivostok to the Third International at Moscow. The date is January 16, and the translation of the legible words is as follows:

"....authoritative sources in the south of China it is considered, that in nccordance with the....of our workers as follows: The tendency of Feng Yu-hsiang to....to Moscow for assistance, in order to destroy the unity of South-No.....Taking into consideration Chang Tsung-chang and Wu Pei-fu....trying between themselves to unite for common work against South.....Japan generously gives secret support to these groups.....It is necessary from our side to give strong support to FENG....HSIANG. Only the last circumstance can save us....in the east, particularly in China. The enemies of unifica....sufficient, it may be said with certainty, if from the springtime there are renewed the activities of hostile groups in China; by the middle of....succeed in reestablishing her previous position, in accordance with the agreement of 1925.

"...ing to the local conditions, to put the terror into operation at the present.....nt is premature. We propose only to organize big and wi.....eparations, for which is necessary: the increase of funds, the supply of explosives and all materials necessary for this purpose for Nanking,.....den, in the district of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The carrying out of the terror is poosible at present only in....es-Nanking-Mukden and other important points, excluding the special zone of the Chinese Eastern Railway where terrorism will be carried out in consideration of circumstances.

"...aphic communication is established and will be retained, if..... all is secured by experienced persons and completely re..... sts."

This document is said to have been sent by telegram, and quite apparently is not in code. Russians point out, in connection with the Soviet allegations of documents "framed" by "White" emigres in China, that the spelling here used is that discarded by Russia eleven years ago.

Plans for Development of Airports in Nanking

(*Nanking Special Correspondence*)

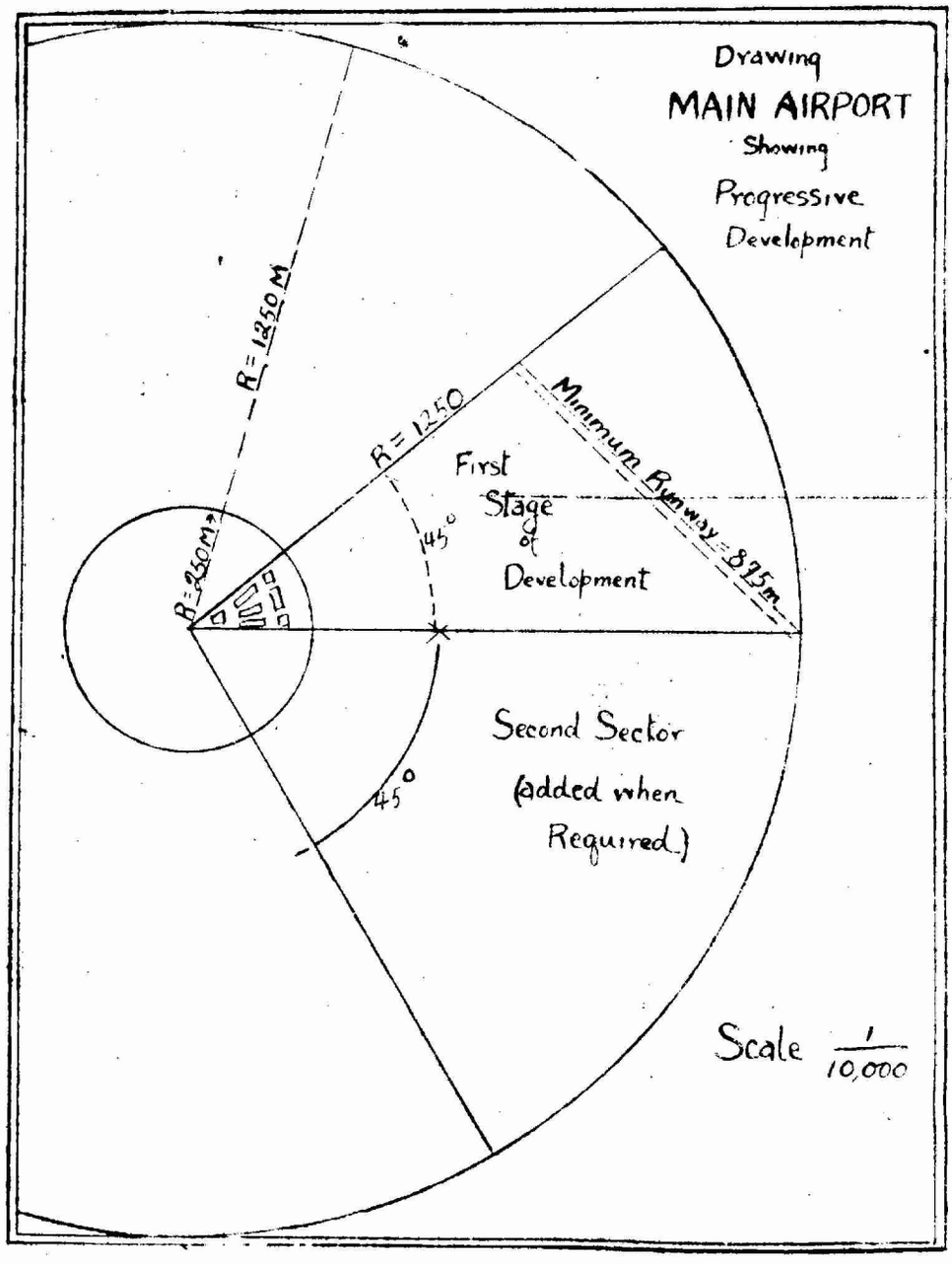
(The following is a report made by the City-Planning Bureau of Nanking, dealing with the matter of the development of airports in China's new Capital).

Development of Aviation

It is pointed out in one of the reports issued by the Regional Plan of New York that the railroad, the automobile and the airplane each took about one generation from the time of their first invention to reach a point in their development when they began to be an important influence on the development of transportation and commerce, and on trends of population distribution. The first successful airplane fight was made in 1903 and today the airplane is an essential factor in the transportation scheme of the world. Leading cities of the world began early to provide suitable landing fields and airports. In the last five years, however, the progress in commercial aviation has been so rapid that many cities are already finding that their landing fields are too small, or too far from the center of town for quick and economical transport of passengers and mail.

Comparative study shows that the number of airplane miles flown in the last five years by commercial airplanes has been increasing at a more rapid annual rate than did the growth in railroad mileage and automobile registration at the corresponding periods in their respective development. In Germany, alone, over 120,000 airplane miles are flown annually by commercial planes over regular scheduled routes.

Probably no country in the world offers such a fertile field for aviation development as China. Means of transportation—particularly in west and south China—are badly needed. Sufficient mileage of railways and highways will have eventually to be built, but the construction will require a considerable period of years. Airplane transportation, on the contrary, is immediately available as a means of linking together all parts of the country. To this end, airports and landing fields must be provided at strategic cities of importance.



Theoretical Distribution of Landing Fields

The large modern city should have one main airport, large enough for many airplanes to land and take off simultaneously. The main airport must be provided with repair shops in addition to hangars, automobile parking space, waiting rooms, offices and other facilities. This airport should be as near as is practicable to the city, without interfering withn business development, or in turn, being hampered by the proximity of high buildings. (If there is a 50 foot building at the edge of the field, an airplane must leave the ground 500 feet from the biulding in order to have assurance of clearing it). In addition to the main airport, there should be several smaller landing fields located at suitable points around the city and provided with ready means of access to the center. Some of these landing fields may be reserved for special purposes—thus one could be for mail planes, another for military aviation, and so forth. Along the main commercial aviation routes between cities, there should be clearly marked emergency landing fields spaced not more than 15 kilometers apart. These fields must be marked with light beacons.

Required size of Airport and Landing Fields

In order that the growing demands of aviation may be met progressively, it is highly desirable from the economic point of view that only a part of the main airport should be improved at the outset. All the land, however, must be reserved from the beginning, and the area not immediately needed for aviation can be used as a public park or for other purposes not involving the erection of permanent structures. This progressive expansion of the airport is most readily accomplished, when the eventual field is planned as a circular area, with the hangars, repair shops and other facilities situated at the center. The first step, then, should be to improve a forty-five degrees sector, with a radius of roughly 1250 meters. The area within 250 meters of the center is given over to the necessary buildings. The minimum runway in the least advantageous direction is then 875 meters long, which is sufficient for a normal heavily loaded airplane. When the first sector is no longer adequate, a second sector can be added adjacent to the first. This addition may either be operated as a separate unit, or the two may be combined, with the runways extending across both sectors. When the entire field is completed, one half can be used exclusively for departing planes, and the opposite

(*Continued on page 403*)

Striking Developments in Pick Case; Application For Arrest of Complainant

Striking developments took place in the Pick case in the Shanghai Provisional Court this week. At the hearing on Monday, July 22, the police produced another document for the prosecution, and at the end of the hearing the Court decided that no more witnesses would be heard, and gave order for pleadings on the following day. Next day, however, upon the production by the Police Prosecutor of a negative which was said to have been given by the complainant Chang to the police the previous day, Attorney Schuhl, representing Pick, asked that Chang and his associate Nien be committed for perjury, Chang having stated previously that he did not have the negative. The Court ordered a summons issued.

Pick, alias Kojevnikov, former Soviet spy, British spy, and "exposer of Bolshevism" through the sometime hospitable columns of the *North-China Daily News*, is on trial for fraud and forgery, the basic charge being the defrauding of one Chang Tz-yuen of $12,000 in connection with a license for a gambling house. Accused with Pick are one Maurice Levitsky and Leonid Gordin. Against the last-named the prosecution "is not particularly pressing the case," and at last week's hearing he gave evidence rather damaging to Pick. He is out on $2,000 bail, the other two defendants being held without bail. J. Van den Berg, Senior Consul's Deputy, is sitting with Judge Chau in the case.

Another Photograph from Police

At last week's hearings Mr. Kobza, a photographer and handwriting expert, demonstrated to the Court the ease with which such photographs of documents as the prosecution is largely relying upon could be "manufactured," and expressed the opinion that the main document in the case (i.e., the photograph of a part of a document) was a "frame-up." At the first sitting this week, July 22, Police Prosecutor Bryan informed the Court that someone had come in to see the Commissioner of Police that morning, and was referred to Mr. Aiers, Acting Director of the C.I.D., who was asked to take the stand and tell what occurred.

Mr. Aiers stated that a Chinese, who he understood to be a British subject, had come to the Commissioner and handed in a photograph which had been turned over to the Acting Director. Aiers interviewed the person who had brought the photograph, and impressed upon him the necessity of producing the negative of the photograph. The visitor had said that he had nothing at all to do with the case, and had simply been asked by other people to bring this photograph. Aiers preferred not to give the name of the visitor, as he had nothing to do with the case, though he was willing to hand the name to the Court. He submitted that it might be dealt with confidentially, as they might later get hold of the plate itself.

Aiers desired to "impress upon the Court that the police have nothing to hide in connection with the case,—nothing at all."

"Nothing to Hide"

Attorney Schuhl asked why it was necessary to bring out "that the police have nothing to hide." When it was shown that the first photograph was a fake, the police came with another bogus photograph.

Aiers said that the police were not interested in the case "except in the interests of justice." Questioned by Mr. Schuhl, he said that he would not be surprised if the name of Nien (complainant's associate, and witness for the prosecution) belonged on the document. He did not know if Nien owned a gambling house at 103 Thibet Road, though he suspected it.

The attorney inquired if it were not a bit unusual for a British subject, a Chinese, to go to the Police when things were getting warm for them, and say "Here is another photograph." Aiers said he thought it was quite normal. "No Chinese will do anything himself if he can get anybody else to do it for him." The person who handed it in was afraid the he might be called into court.

Attorney Schul persisted: "Is it the case that the police knew all the time that Chang had nothing whatever to do with this case?..... And when things get a little warm for the police they are trying their hardest to switch matters over from Chang to Nien?" Aier denied this, and said that "matters are not getting warm for the police. Your client must prove everything he says before he can be believed."

Mr. Schuhl: "Well, nearly everybody believes what he says. This is a frame-up from start to finish and I'll prove it."

A representative of the National City Bank of New York, who had been subpoenaed, reported on Pick's bank account which was kept in the name of Kolevnikov. He was unable to trace an account in the name of Levitsky, the second accused, who asked that it be looked into again: it was a savings account, not a current account.

Gordin, the third accused, was called to the stand. Attorney Schuhl told the Court he would like to have another Russian interpreter, the present one being unsatisfactory. Deputy Van den Berg, on the bench, refused the request. (Three different papers here, one Chinese, one American, and one British have recently commented upon the incompetence of the police interpreter who is serving in the Pick case, and the attorneys well as the Court are frequently delayed and confused by this.) The Deputy said he was quite satisfied with the way the present interpreter performed his duties, and that Mr. Luchich, counsel for the second accused, was able to correct the interpreter if necessary "Now are there any questions?" asked the Duputy.

"We have to be getting on with the case."

Attorney Schuhl responded that he had a few questions, but if the Court felt the evidence insufficient, and wished to dismiss the case, he was satisfied. There was no response to this.

"How Long Were You In Jail?"

The attorney's first question to Gordin was: "How long were you in jail in Tsingtao?" Gordin denied having been there.

Questioned closely as to his being a police informer, defendant said he had never given them information. He had heard the name of a man Yonin, but denied having taken part with him in the robbery of a Chinese bank in Harbin, or having served part of a three-year sentence at Tsingtao. Asked about a blank check of the International Banking Corporation at Tientsin among his things at the time of his arrest, he said that he knew nothing about this, but had found it when his things were returned to him from the police.

He had made his first statement to the police, in his own handwriting, in the presence of Ovsiannikov and Robertson. He had been told to tell everything he knew about both Pick and Levitsky. He denied having told Pick that the police had dictated his statement to him.

He had never seen Chang give any money to Pick, and had never seen Pick sign any document,—in fact had never seen his writing. Had never seen any American or British official seals in Pick's possession.

After making his written statement he had been further questioned—asked for further information—whereupon he told them various things in answer to questions.

Arrested To Implicate Pick?

"I put it to you," said Mr. Schuhl, "that you were arrested by the police especially for the purpose of implicating Pick." Defendant, after a pause, said he was arrested at the same time as Levitsky. Perhaps Levitsky had informed the police.

The attorney pointed out a number of statements (regarding a camera, photography, and other matters) appearing in Gordin's second statement which were omitted from his first. Gordin said he had not remembered these things at the time of his written statement.

Attorney Schuhl asked who had suggested that Gordin write that "Pick arrived in Shanghai with the American Military Attache and was now working for the Americans against the British?" Gordin said he wrote this voluntarily.

Asked what he was now doing in Shanghai, Gordin said he was free only one week.

Questioned by Prosecutor Bryan, defendant said he did not know if either Pick or Levitsky had a camera, and knew nothing about their ability to take photographs. He had a conversation with Pick on the subject of his (Gordin's) testimony in court, and Pick had told him that he must deny his statement; he did not remember if he had said anything else. Pick had told him in court he would slap his face.

Camplainant Takes Stand

Attorney Schuhl again called the complainant, Chang, to the stand. Complainant said he understood that Nien had gone to Nanking, and did not know where he was. He had seen him three or four days ago.

"Had they talked about 103 Thibet Road,—the gambling house" Chang made a long protest, saying that this had nothing to do with the case. Pressed for an answer, he said that this was a club which he had promoted. He had never gone against the law, and had never been arrested. Again

pressed, he admitted having been fined. Did not know how many time Nien had been fined. Shown a paper and asked if it was his writing and Nien's chop, he said did not know.

Mr. Schuhl put it to him that he had never been defrauded, and that he had been forced to bring the case by the police. Chang hotly reiterated that he had been defrauded, and shouted: "You cannot damage my reputation!"

The attorney here said that Chang had signed the name of Nien, and used Nien's chop on a letter. He submitted to the Court documents showing Chang's handwriting, and that he had signed Nien s name.

"When did Nien go to Nanking?" "About three days ago" "Just so. I sudpoenaed him three days ago."

No $300 From Pick

Pick, put on the stand, said that he had never paid Gordin $300 as alleged by the latter, though he sometimes had given him three or five dollars. He had never gone to "Jimmy's Kitchen" with him, never said he "had the police under his thumb," never said he was working for the American military attache against the British, never spoke with Gordin about blackmailing foreigners or about perversion for purposes of blackmail, or taking photographs for this purpose. He had never lived on Ezra Road.

He had had a conversation with Gordin about the latter's statement to the police, and Gordin said they had forced him, and said he was to be paid five hundred dollars by them.

Pick identified his bank book, and pointed out there were no large deposits at any time last year, the largest being five hundred dollars. Deputy Van den Berg wanted to know why Pick kept a bank account.

Questioned about the money paid to Levitsky, Pick siad he had four Russian and four Chinese informers, receiving $1200 per month for them and paying it out at once.

Denials From Levitsky

Levitsky, put on the stand and questioned by Attorney Luchich about his alleged statement regarding Pick's receiving $22,000 or some such amount, said that in May this year Ovsiannikov had told him that Pick had gotten such a sum and absconded. Next day he had met Gordin and asked if he knew about it, Gordin replying in the negative.

He had never had any conversations with Gordin regarding perversion, photographs, etc.

Schuhl desired to ask the authorities at Tsingtao regarding Gordin, saying he could prove that he had served part of a three-year term for forgery.

Detective-Sergeant Oviannikov, put on the stand, said he was a Russian citizen. He had not known Pick before 1926, nor in the neighborhood of the Caspian Sea. Witness said he had been there, but never court-martialled.

He denied having "framed" Pick. He had simply helped Inspector Robertson in working out this case, and had accompanied Robertson in searching Pick's house, also the house of Pick's mistress. Had taken Gordin's testimony, and helped him (interpreting) in making his statement.

Last year, witness continued, Pick was seen in the National City Bank with a lot of money. He made inquiries, and later learned that he had left town. Afterwards he learned that Levitsky had also left Shanghai. Later Pick wrote a nasty letter to him.

Besides this, said witness, Pick caused to be published in a Jewish Paper some nasty lies about Oviannikov killing Jews at Astrakhan, while in fact he was a thousand miles from the place.

He denied having had Pick's typewriter in his possession, and did not know if the prosecution's photograph was taken in the C.I.D.

He accused Pick of having defrauded another man, who had later declined to press the charge.

He denied having been to 103 Thibet Road, the gambling den, or knowing Nien or Chang.

"Making It Clear"

With regard to Gordin's statement, Oviannikov said this was made in writing, but "it was not full, and I wanted to make it clear."

"Then as you wanted to make it clear, you did not translate this written statement at all, but turned in something altogether different."

Asked if he had shot three Chinese in the May 30 affair and had been rewarded for this by a position in the regular police, he denied this. He also denied having been arrested in an arms deal in the French Concession, or having been in trouble in the Settlement.

A Russian watchman, called to the stand apparently as "character witness" for Oviannikov, said he had known the latter since 1917, but never heard of his being before a court-martial presided over by Pick. He had been with Oviannikov continually from September 1918 to July 1919, he said.

From Chang Tsung-Chang To Britain

One Nicholas Serejnikov, connected with the "British Commissariat on Great Western Road," was also called. He did not know Pick, but knew his brother, who was in the Cossack army. Pick was never a Cossack *harunjl* (officer), as was stated in his book "China in the Grip of the Reds," published by the *North-China Daily News*.

Asked by Bryan if he did not consider Pick "a big fraud," witness said he did. Attorney Schuhl protested hotly to the Court, but without avail. Asked for the reason for his opinion, witness said that he considered Pick a fraud because his brother Theodore was fighting for the Whites and was killed while Pick was fighting for the Reds.

Questioned about his activities with Oviannikov, Pick interjected "Shooting Chinese. How many Chinese have you killed," Witness said he was in Chang Tsung-chang's army in 1926. "You were in the army that attacked Shanghai," said Mr. Schuhl. Witness denied this. Since 1927, he continued, he had worked for the British.

Questioned about his opinion of Pick as a fraud, the interpretation became unintellingible, and Mr. Schuhl desisted, saying that it was impossible to continue without an interpreter.

Inspector Robertson was put on the stand, and denied that the case was a "frame-up," that the photo had been taken in the C.I.D., that the American Consular seal was from a passport in the possession of the C.I.D., that a letter attributed to Pick was written by someone else on Pick's typewriter, and that the police were trying to keep Nien out of the case and substitute Chang in his place.

Attorney Schuhl applied for $2,000 bail for his client Pick, the same as for Gordin. The Court refused.

The Court announced that the case would be continued the next day. Evidence was apparently complete, and pleadings were ordered.

Negative is Produced

In court the following day, however, when Prosecutor Bryan was expected to summarize the case for the prosecution, a sensation was created by the production of the missing negative of the photograph upon which the prosecution has largely based its case. According to Inspector Robertson, the complainent Chang handed this to him at the C.I.D. with a request that he use it in convicting Pick. Robertson turned it over to Prosecutor Bryan, and the attention of the Court was called to it at the beginning of the hearing on Tuesday (July 23).

The negative shows certain parts scratched out, but examination showed, among other things, the letters "Ni.." which Attorney Schuhl at once pointed out as clearly a part of the name of Nien. The attorney, addressing the Court, asked that warrants of arrest be issued for both Nien and Chang. It was clear that both these men had imposed upon the Court and deliberately perjured themselves in an attempt to convict Pick. He declared that however bad Pick's record was,* he was entitled to a fair and square trial.

Inspector Robertson was put on the stands, and told the Court how he had received the photographic plate.

Attorney Schuhl rose again to remind the Court of Chang's previous testimony, to the effect that he had it in his possession all the time. He expressed his belief that the Court would order a thorough investigation to find out why Chang and Nien lied in the court, where the first photograph came from, why the negative was tampered with, and why Chang brought the negative to the Commissioner of Police that day. He pointed out the suspicious nature of all the circumstances set forth by the police, though it was to the credit of the police that they had brought the negative.

Two More Defendants

Prosecutor Bryan said the police were very anxious to get to the bottom of it all, and if the Court wished to issue a warrant for Chang and Nien he had no objections, though it did not seem to make much difference whether Pick got the money from Nien or from Chang. "It simply means we will have five defendants in the dock instead of three."

Attorney Schuhl reminded the Court that Nien on the stand could not identify Pick, and testified he had had no-

*Pick was formerly connected with British and Russian espionage, with the Shanghai C. I. D., and with the *North-China Daily News*.

(Continued on page 402)

Some Observations on the U. S. Government

By Sao-Ke Alfred Sze

(This paper was delivered as an address before the Tientsin Rotary Club at its meeting in the Astor House Hotel in Tientsin, July 11.)

DURING the eight years which I recently spent in Washington my chief concern was of course with regard to pending international questions between China and the United States. However, being as I was at the political capital of a great democratic people, I could not but be greatly interested to watch the manner in which the public affairs of the great American democracy was being conducted, and to endeavor to obtain, if possible, some information which might be of value to my own people in their effort to establish and maintain, upon an equally extensive scale, a government that shall be popular in character and efficient in its administration. Some of the features of this great American democratic experiment which impressed themselves upon me, and which, it seems to me, are worthy of consideration by us here in China, I shall attempt to give you in the few minutes which are upon this occasion at my disposal.

Comparing present political conditions and problems in America with those of earlier years, I found that the great political problems which were in process of solution were radically different from those which, in the first years of the history of the American republic, had presented themselves.

Civil Liberty

Regarded from the viewpoint of civil liberty, that is, the security of private rights of person and property against arbitrary and oppressive action upon the part of those in governmental authority, the history of the American people has been but a prolongation or continuance of English constitutional history. Thus the American colonists from Great Britain, already, at the time of their emigration from their mother country, were acquainted with the essentials of civil liberty—they knew that the military authorities of a State should be in subordination to the civil authorities, that is, that the public policies of the State should be determined by the civil authorities, and that the military authorities should have no other function than, in strict obedience to the orders of the civil authorities, to carry out the directions given to them by those civil authorities. They knew also, as another essential of civil liberty, that these civil authorities should govern by general laws enacted in accordance with previously established legislative forms, and that thus the individual should possess and freely exercise his private right of personal liberty, of freedom of speech and press, and the use of his own property free from interference or control by arbitrary acts, dictated by personal and selfish interests, of those in political authority over him. This fundamental doctrine had been familiar to the English people, though not always successfully maintained by them, since the time of Magna Carta early in the Thirteenth Century. Thus the phrase *PER LEGEM TERRAE* taken from that great document, was well known, and the doctrine connoted by it, and known as *DUE PROCESS OF LAW* was accepted as fundamental, namely, that no one should be deprived of his life, his liberty, or his property except in pursuance of established law and as a result of administrative or judicial processes which would secure to him an opportunity to test before tribunals composed of impartial judges and free from dictation or influence, the question whether the action taken against him or his property, or the control attempted to be exercised over him was a legal one, that is, in accordance with established law.

So much for civil liberty. In the field of political liberty, also, before the time of separation of the American colonies from Great Britain, the people had made considerable progress. Not yet had the doctrine of universal manhood suffrage became established. The right to vote for representatives to the national legislature, or, rather, to the lower house of that body, the so-called House of Commons, was still confined to a small minority of the whole people, but it was established that the members of the elected body, should represent and protect the interests of the entire people—of those having the right to vote as well as of those who had not this right, and, of prime importance, that exactions by way of taxes or other form of assessments, should not be laid upon them except of the approval of these, their representatives. Through the control of the public purse thus held, these representatives of the people were able to secure other rights, and to correct such executive or administrative abuses as existed, since the granting of supplies to the executive could be, and was, made dependant upon the granting of these other rights, or the correction of such popular grievances as might be complained of.

Little To Learn

Thus, to repeat, at the time that the Americans decided to separate themselves from the British allegiance previously recognized by them, and to govern themselves by political agencies of their own creation, they were already well acquainted with the fundamental principles of both civil and political liberty and were, to a considerable extent, habituated to their exercise and enjoyment. In the field of civil liberty, that is, of the enjoyment of private rights of person and property freed from arbitrary infringement upon the part of the government, they had comparatively little to learn. And, in the field of political liberty, that is, of the right to participate directly, or through representatives selected by themselves, in the actual determination and carrying out of the public policies of the government, they had nothing more to do than to advance along the path they had already begun to tread by broadening the suffrage and widening the eligibility to public office. One thing, however, the American people had to learn as to the manner in which their political rights would have to be exercised in order that they might be effectively employed, and this was that the exercise would have to be through organised political parties. And as to these political parties, they had to learn that these would have to be not mere factions or groups of individuals around some leader seeking his or their own advancement, but citizens associated together for common political action because they were in substantial agreement as to the general public policies which they believed it would be wise for the government to adopt—policies which, in other words, they believed would, if pursued, be of benefit to the whole people. And, in connection with this matter of political parties, it is to be observed that the American people have learned the indispensable lesson that, however energetically, or even bitterly, a political election may be waged, the result is to be accepted in good part by the members of the defeated party. A further indispensable element in the successful operation of popular government through the instrumentality of political parties, is the moderation with which the successful parties in the United States exercise their powers when placed in the control of the government. They naturally, and properly, use this power to secure the legislative adoption of the policies to which they stand committed, but, in doing so, they do not deny to the minorities the right to be heard, or even to convince, if they are able, the majority members of the legislature of the wisdom of the views held by the minority. It is, of course, true that the party in power is thus seldom if ever won over to an acceptance of the views of their political opponents, but it often happens that the arguments of these opponents thus given an opportunity to be presented upon the legislative floors, are effective in causing a substantial modification of the views of their party in the majority and therefore in control of the legislative process, with the result that moderation rather ultraradicalism prevails. To put what I have been saying in other words; the political parties in the United States play the game according to the "rules of the game." The defeated parties accept the result, and the victorious parties, in general, do not use in a tyrannous manner the political powers placed in their hands.

A great political problem which, in addition to the other political problems presented by popular government, the American people were called upon to solve was that presented by the federal form of government which they adopted when, in 1789, they put into effect the Constitution under which they have since then lived.

Of all forms of government the federal form is the most difficult to operate, since it requires the maintenance of a delicate constitutional balance between the central or national government, and the governments of the bodies politic constituting the Union. Effective national power must be maintained, and, at the same time, the vitality of the constituent States be not destroyed nor their susceptibilities unduly offended. With all their long training in constitutional government, the Americans were not able to prevent the controversies arising out of their federal form of government from seriously disturbing their national life for three quarters of a century, and, indeed, it was only after a devastating civil war of four years' duration, that the great constitutional struggle between effective national power or sovereignty on the one hand,

against what were termed "States Rights" on the other hand, was finally and decisively determined in favor of the national view.

Made Progress

After the Civil War which terminated in 1865, the American people were able to devote themselves more exclusively to the improvement of the various processes of party government. This meant a struggle to eradicate political corruption. It cannot be said that the Americans have been wholly successful in this effort, and, indeed, it is not to be expected that, so long as human nature remains what it is, they, or any other people, can do so. The dangers of political corruption in all its various forms will remain in all countries until that ideal age is reached when their people will be completely moralized and wholly actuated by enlightened and disinterested motives, and, therefore, the war against political corruption will be one which, in all States, will have to be unceasingly waged. But it is my opinion that, especially during resent years, the Americans have made decided progress in diminishing corruption in the field of politics. This advance, it seems to me, has been due to two causes: First, to a steady elevation of moral standards, as applied to public affairs; and, second, to a clearer apprehension by the American people that corruption means inefficiency in the administration of the government. This brings me to the last and chief point which I wish to make in this address and one upon which I wish to dwell somewhat longer than I have upon the earlier points I have sought to make, for this, it seems to me, is the most important if not the most conspicuous feature of recent political developments in the United States. I refer to the matter of the improvement in methods of administering the business of government. American business concerns have been justly praised for the efficiency with which they are organized and conducted. This efficiency the American people have begun to apply to the organization and administration of their public affairs, and already they have made great progress in this respect. Especially is this true as to their national government, but the movement is well under way also in the governments of the individual States of the Union. The greatest advance in the field of national administration was marked in 1921 by the adoption of what is known as the Budget and Accountancy Act. Before this time the United States was far behind Great Britain and the larger of the European States as regard the manner in which its national finances were conducted, but, as a result of this important legislative measure, the United States now manages its financial transactions in a manner that is not excelled by any other state of the world. I cannot take the time to give, even in outline, the provisions of this Budget and Accountancy Act, but it will be sufficient to say that it systematizes and coordinates revenue and expenditure policies and provides for adequate financial reports and satisfactory audit. A Bureau of Budget is created which assists the President in the preparation of the annual Budget and the financial programme submitted by him to Congress, and for a powerful Comptroller General who is independent of the administrative services whose operations it is his duty to audit and control. Following necessarily as a result of the Budget and Accountancy Act, the Congress itself was led to modify its previously existing rules or procedure as regards financial measures with the effect of greatly improving them. Also, throughout all the administrative services better methods of accounting and financial reporting have been, or are being, introduced. Also, as a more or less direct result of this Budget Act, these services are in the process of reorganization, which has meant, in some cases the consolidation of bureaus in single services, when efficiency and economy have dictated that this should be done, and, in other cases, the transfer of services from one great Department to another where they logically belong. And, in general, it may be said that, throughout all the services is to be observed a higher administrative morale and a willingness—indeed an affirmative determination—upon the part of the rank and file of government officials to eliminate waste and extravagance, and, in their place, to substitute economy and efficiency.

In connection with this matter of the improvement of public administrative methods of which I have been speaking, is to be considered the beneficent operation of the Federal Reserve Banking System which, fortunately, had been adopted by the United States prior to the Great War. Fortunately, also, the United States, prior to the war, had established and put into effective operation a national system for the taxation of incomes. Thus, when the United States entered the Great War and became committed to huge expenditures which necessitated not only great increases in its revenues but the flotation of great public loans, the United States had only to increase the rates of income taxes in order to increase its revenues, and to make use of the banks of the country, under the direction of the National Federal Reserve Banking System, in order to borrow from its people the huge sum needed by it.

I have already trespassed too far upon your time, but I feel that I should add one more observation. The national administrative system, prior to the improvements which I have referred to, was a far better one than that to be found in the individual States of the Union, in that it was a centralized or integrated one. By this I mean the highest administrative control was in the President, and from him distributed down through the heads of the great Departments, and, through them to the chiefs of the subordinate bureaus and other inferior officials. In the States, upon the other hand, the various administrative services were more or less independent of the chief executive—the Governor—and of each other. For some years, however, the movement to integrate and centralize control in the Administrative services of the States has been under way, and already has made considerable progress.

Difficult Task

I close now with but a single observation, and that is that the one great impression which has been made upon me by my observation—I can hardly call it my study—of the working of the great democratic experiment which has its center of interest and operation at Washington, is the complexity of the problem. It is clear to me that even under the most favorable of circumstances, that is, when the people are trained in principles of constitutional rights, and habituated to the exercise of political rights, and moreover, free from hindrances from foreign sources, the task of obtaining a good administration of public affairs is one of extreme difficulty. Private rights of person and property—civil liberty—needs first to be secured. Then, political rights—the right of the people to participate directly or through their representatives in their own governments—must be obtained, and finally, when that one secured, the operations of the government—its administration must be placed upon an honest and efficient basis. Thus, with the drafting and promulgation of a constitution which determines in broad outlines the form of government which is to exist and the manner in which its powers are to be distributed, but a single step had been taken. There remains the task of establishing the necessary administrative services, of grouping them into proper units, and of elaborating the rules in accordance with which their processes are to be conducted and controlled. And, when all this is done, there is demanded a ceaseless vigilance upon the part of the people, that corruption does not enter and take possession of the national household; that changes in the character of the tasks to be performed by the government be met by the making of the necessary changes in its administrative organization, and that, while executive power is kept strong enough to enable it to be efficient, it is none the less kept responsible and responsive to the public will.

American School Children Visit Shanghai

Four American school children, accompanied by severa older people, arrived in Shanghai on board the *Presiden Monroe* July 22 in the course of a trip round the world, awarded them as the winners of a national flag essay contest recently held in the United States. The contest, the subject of which was au essay on the American flag, was sponsored by a syndicate of American newspapers and was participated in by school children of all parts of the Union. Sight-seeing trips, including visits to the American school, the Chinese city and the American Consulate have been arranged for the children in Shanghai. In Japan they were welcomed by a delegation of Japanese children who entertained them at several functions. They left here on Wednesday for Hongkong and Manila.

N. Y. Women's Clubs Adopt Anti-Narcotic Resolution

The New York City Federation of Women's Club in a convention attended by over three thousand delegates, passed a resolution calling upon influential women's organizations of other nations to request their Governments to limit strictly to the amount needed for medical and scientific use the production of narcotic drugs. Copies of the resolution were sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Governors of every state in the Union, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives, the chairman of Foreign Affairs of the Senate and to the Presidents of women's clubs throughout the world.

Nanking Shows Up Kipling

By H. D. Ware

TO those who maintain that foreign merchants in China are all "diehards" and will have to be replaced by men of a different breed if foreign trade is to prosper in this country, to critics of British and American officials who have been accused of being out of sympathy with revolutionary China, to believers in the Kipling doctrine of "East is East", I recommend a sojourn in the new Nanking where it was my good fortune to spend the first few months of this year.

Formerly an orthodox Treaty Port with its little outport club as the center of its circumscribed universe, and a missionary-educational community rather out of the picture but occasionaly recognized as a part of the foreign whole, as for instance on the Fourth of July and the King's Birthday, Nanking was, in the good old days, as nice an outport as one could ask for. Despite its close proximity to Shanghai there were enough amusements to make week-end trips to the big city more trouble than they were worth. Foreigners all had comfortable homes, living was cheap and unless one were a bit queer or else a missionary, one saw Chinese people on business and then left them strictly alone. There was no place in pre-revolutionary Nanking foreign society for a native of the country.

But how times have changed! Fancy passing the said British and American consulates during the dinner hour and listening to the raucous shouts of "I Ting, K'wai Fa T'sai" and the rest of the humorous poesy of the ancient and honorable Chinese game of "Hua Ch'uan" or "Finger", as most of us barbarians term it, emanating from dining rooms where formerly a subdued, "Boy, bring another whisky soda," and "Cheerio" were the closest approaches to revelry permitted by a society whose regulations were laid down by some early British official at Canton who doubtless had to issue social decrees in order to keep the force majeure bachelordom, confined in the narrow limits of the old Co-hongs, within the bounds of respectability and sanity.

Yes, another Nanking has arisen out of the ruins left after the Hunan troops, ably assisted, one has excellent reason to suspect, by a goodly percentage of the local population, had enjoyed a period of indiscriminate looting which went so far as to include reducing every foreign owned house in the city to a mere shell and in some case, taking the roof off the shell in order to make sure of having made a creditable job of it.

The physical aspect of Nanking has changed very little in the two years of Nationalist occupation. Most of the old landmarks have been given generous coats of bright blue paint decorated with quotations from the "San Min Chu I" and exhortations ranging all the way from "Be Patriotic and Support the Government" to "Down With Everything Foreign and More Especially the Japanese." A few temporary houses have been hastily thrown together and the Chung Shan Highway leading from the Hsiakwan Bund across the city out to the magnificent Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum is new. Otherwise, Nanking is outwardly the same old outport, save that the former Nanking Club is now used by gendarmerie and garrison soldiers as a barracks, much to the relief, it is suspected, of former members of that institution who have no special desire to have it and its moribund obligations resusticated in these days of high prices.

The Old Order

One has to live in Nanking for some time to appreciate the fact of radical changes having taken place. Even an invitation to an official dinner party attended by foreign ladies where Chinese and foreign guests merrily play the finger game to see who is going to drink the most is not enough to enable one to grasp the fundamental changes brought about by the new order of things. In the old days, if a Chinese had business with you which he had no desire to share with your entire office force, he called, perhaps at tea time, dressed up to the minute and wearing his company manners. He called you Mr. So-and So and you called him Mr. Wang or Mr. Zee. He stuck to the safe old Chinese code of etiquette and you did likewise. If he spilled a cup of tea on the carpet he lost a lot of face and when he left you made remarks about having to put up with a lot out here in the East that you were not paid for. Mr. Wang didn't come over for a few rubbers of bridge or a table of machang before dinner and stay to see what the cook had provided for you to eat that evening and bring his pretty young wife along. Not much!

But now! If there are any ghosts of "Old China Hands" wandering footloose about Nanking these days they must be enjoying conniption fits if a ghost is allowed to have such things. For Mr. Wang or his wife, if they like you—and if you intend to stay in town and accomplish your purpose whatever it may be, you had best see that they do like you—will call up and announce their intention of coming over for some tennis and bringing a few friends along. And when they arrive, Mr. Wang greets you without any Mister business, introduces his friends in an easy off hand way, his wife and her snappy lady friends are probably much more at ease than you are inwardly, and before you know it, to quote the old press gag. "An enjoyable time was had by all."

Nanking last January was a pretty dreadful place into which to precipitate anyone with more or less fixed ideas as to what constituted the minimum of comforts with which he could get along. The few foreigners who had returned were still camping out in half repaired houses, heating plants were either scattered over front lawns or still reposing in Shanghai godowns, the one foreign hotel in the place was overcrowded and by no stretch of imagination comfortable. In fact, unless one sat almost on top of the stove in the hotel living room it was a case of wear your fur coat, if you owned one, when you went to dinner and keep it on when you went to bed. Houses were unobtainable. Consulates returning with greatly increased staffs to take care of the ever growing volume of official business occasioned by the presence of a government were hard put to find quarters for their unhappy attaches.

A few weeks, however, brought out the fact that Nanking was going to be an interesting place in which to live. It soon became apparent that among the Chinese who were running things to suit themselves and nobody else there was a very definite desire to establish friendly social relations with the growing foreign community. A very limited period of residence brought out the fact of there being no particular anti-foreignism left in this capital to which we had come expecting and prepared for a lot of annoyances. On the contrary, doubtless realizing the discomforts to which their very unwilling guests were being put through force of circumstances, the Chinese went out of their way to be agreeable and make things as endurable as conditions would permit.

Need for A Club

During the first of the year, the only place where foreigners could gather and be comfortable was the old Customs Club, formerly the social headquarters of the outdoor staff of the Chinese Customs and not especially high in the social scale, but now elevated to the highest rank by the attendance of the Commissioner and his official friends, but, it was recognized by all concerned, too small to admit of being made into a meeting ground for the foreign residents and the Chinese whom they wanted to know and who wanted to get better acquainted with them.

One of the first to realize that something badly needed to be done to fill this need of a common rendezvous was Dr. C. T. Wang, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and about the "clubbiest" individual in Nanking today. And it was a sign of the times that the initative in getting the foreign and Chinese residents together to talk over the club question came from Dr. Wang and not from the foreigners. Eliminating a lot of uninteresting details, through the assistance extended by the Foreign Minister and other members of the Government, what is to be the first really international club in China, by that meaning the first Sino-Foreign club to be used for something besides formal dinners and for busines meetings between Chinese and foreigners, is getting under good headway in the quarters of the former German Consulate and before long one is going to have the opportunity of seeing social equality in China translated into something more substantial than high-falutin' speeches.

On the Chinese side, this social transition is not remarkable. The personnel of the National Government is largely composed of foreign educated men or people who have been trained in schools where more or less foreign training is given. Those who have lived abroad have been accustomed for years to associating with Europeans and Amercans on a basis of social equality. The thing that appears remarkable is the fact of the majority of the foreigners who are getting into the new swing of things being members of the "Old China Hand" fraternity and supposedly fighters to the last ditch for their time honored prerogatives. But if talk and deed are not exemplary of some marvellous play-acting, it is this group of old timers which is finding it the easiest to adjust itself to the new order of things. Where newcomers from home find themselves in a decidedly uncomfortable atmosphere of strange people, strange customs, and none of the conveniences to which they have been accustomed, the more or less acclimated China residents, having made up their minds to accept things as they are, have gone into it wholeheartedly and have discovered that it is not too bad. Judging from what is taking place at Nanking the gulf between East and West is not so very wide after all and Mr. Kipling's profundities seem to be in a fair way to being thrown on the scrap heap.

The Tea Exhibits Room in the Agricultural Exhibits Hall

The Westlake Exposition of China Products

BY HOH CHIEH-HSIANG (郝志翔)

A grand Exposition is now being held in Hangchow—perhaps the grandest, the most comprehensive and picturesque one ever held in the Chinese history. The Westlake region for centuries has always been famed for its charming views of nature, but perhaps even in its most prosperous days during the Southern Sung Dynasty, has never taken on so gay and gala an appearance as at present. The bazaar scene of the Exposition with its attendant hurly-burlies and the seemingly undisturbed calmness and indifference of the fairy and languid Westlake and the surrounding blue-tinctured mountains form such a curious and by no means unpleasant blend that one who visits the great spectacle feels oneself enjoying perfect sereneness and tranquility amidst all-prevailing noise and joyful bustle. Thousands upon thousands who invade Hangchow annually in the bright and sunny spring days on holiday excursions or homage-paying to the ancient and stately monasteries nestled in the mountainous slopes, now flood the Westlake every day to visit the Exposition. The name of Westlake exercises a lure in the minds of many, now the Westlake Exposition attracts considerably more. Both in comprehensiveness and grandness, the Exposition unquestionably surpasses the National Products Exhibitions held last year in Shanghai and Hankow and some say it may even claim to rival some of the biggest expositions in Europe and America in many respects.

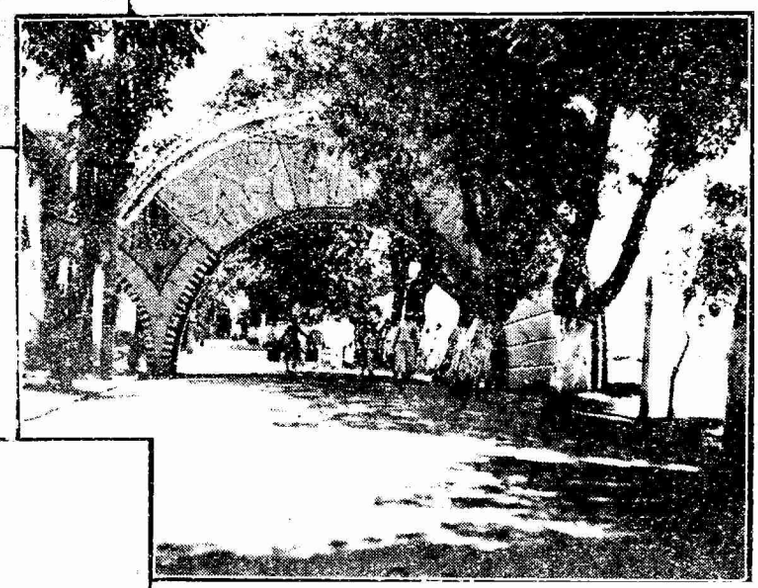
While the attractiveness and picturesqueness of the Westlake Exposition are sufficient to recommend it to the world, without a brief mention of the purposes of those who are responsible for the promotion of this grand spectacle, its significance may not be understood and appreciated.

In spite of all the misfortunes and distresses of the country at present, it seems universally recognised that China's pressing problems are mainly economic in nature. A happier and more tolerable and decent life to the millions of people distressed by the natural calamities and poverty is the most urgent need of the time. As we are living in an industrial age, economic improvement is practically impossible without industrial development. It is a known fact that China is the largest country in population and richest in natural resources, but she is now one of the poorest in the world. Her wealth is vast, but is hidden and needs development. The internecine military strifes that have afflicted the country for the past decades have not only hindered, but virtually suppressed industrial development and resulted in the present poverty. China needs many things to satisfy her modern needs and to secure these, she has to contribute millions of dollars to foreign countries from her already bankrupt purse to purchase things which she can very well provide herself, if her industry is improved and made prosperous. As our industry is as yet crude and our manufactures are in urgent need of improvement, it is rightly thought that no better initial encouragement to industrial development can be given than by the holding of an exposition where our national products are exposed to the public for inspection and criticism in order that their defects may be noted and improvement studied, thereby fostering industrial progress and advancement. Secondly, the success of the Revolution in its military phase and the unification of the country under the hegemony of Kuomintang after so many years of hard and doubtful struggles against the militarists are events of national and historical significance. Such an event can not be viewed as one of the ordinary episodes in history and so should not be let to pass without an appropriate celebration. Therefore the promotion of industry and commemoration of the success of the Revolution are the main purposes which together with some minor considerations have prompted the Chekiang Provincial Government to hold the present Westlake Exposition.

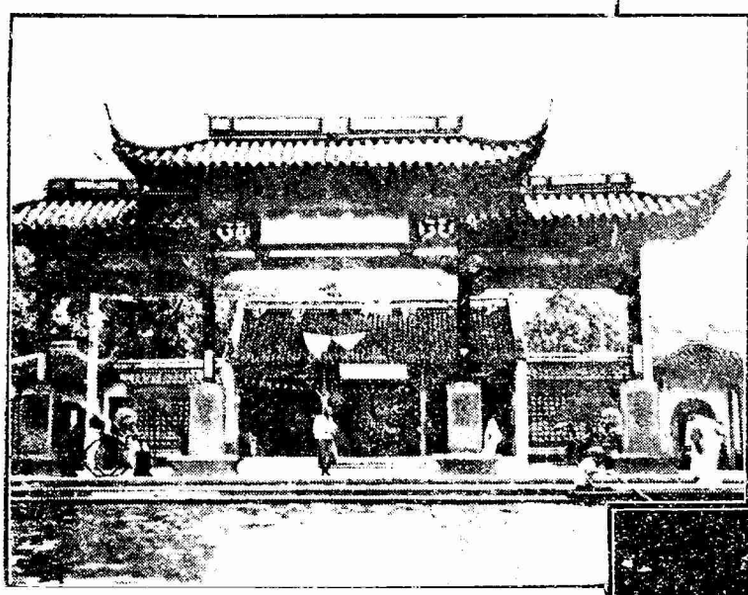
Choice of Time and Place

The choice of Hangchow as the scene of the Exposition is excellent, just as the Exopsition itself is urgent. The natural advantauges of the place undoubtedly contribute a great deal to the attractiveness of the Exposition and one can predict with confidence that it will produce the best possible results. However, it must be said that everything is fine indeed, but for the seemingly less excellent choice of the time. Aside from the fact that this is a rainy season of the year, the hot summer is now in its full swing. The scorching mid-day sun of the summer days sometimes makes the weather so sultry and intolerable that people from distant places can not but sometimes feel hesitant of long travelling and less enthu-

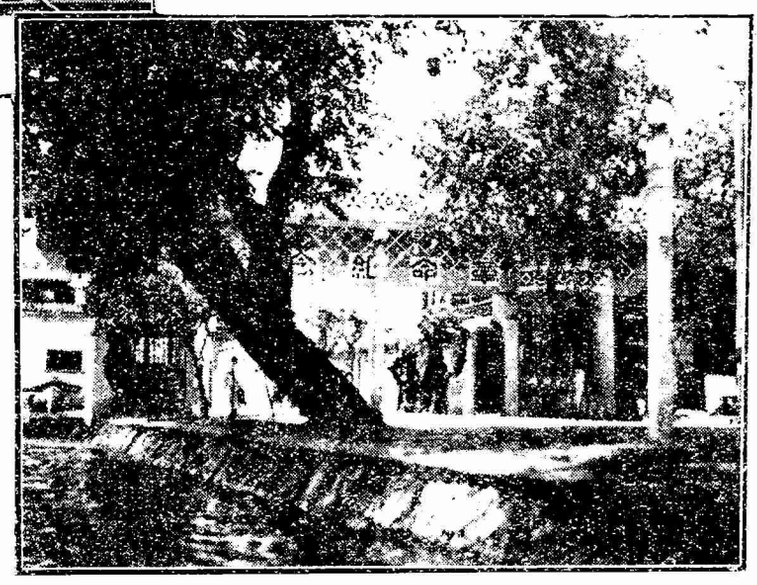
Left: The main building of the Industrial Exhibits Hall where everything from gigantic machines to toilet articles is shown. More than fifty companies are represented and nearly seven thousand different articles are on exhibition. The exhibits are housed in temples though the entrance and exit are newly built.



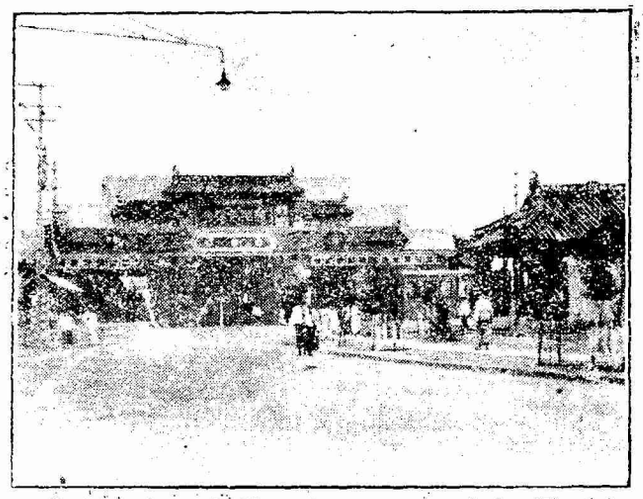
Right: The arch in front of Health Promotion Exhibits Hall. In this hall all sorts of medical and pharmaceutical appliances, foreign and Chinese drugs, food stuffs and beverages are exhibited. Two sections are devoted to health preservation and the prevention of infectious diseases, with much space given to sanitary education.



Left: The main entrance of the Agricultural Exhibits Hall. The purpose of this exhibit is to improve the silk industry and the antiquated methods of farming in general. It is divided into three sections: the silkworm-mulberry tree section, the general farming section and the the farmers' social section.



Right: Front view of the Revolutionary Memorial Exhibits Hall. Here visitors pay their respects to the statue and portrait of Sun Yat-sen before going on to view the relics and pictures of heros and heroines of the early Revolution. Revolutionary arms and colors, photos of Manchu persecutors and their proclamations against Revolutionists are mingled with pictures of the victims of foreign imperialism and native militarism.



Inside view of the main entrance of the Westlake Exposition

siastic for outdoor pleasure-seeking. Nevertheless, judging from the vast number of persons who now daily visit the Exposition it must be said that its initial success is great and its future, promising.

The Exposition was formally opened June 6 after eight months' preparation involving an expenditure of over $400,000. The opening ceremony which was held at the newly constructed and spacious Auditorium, was officiated over by Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Labor, and was attended by representatives from the Central Government and Party organs and many distant provinces. Mr. Chang Ching-kiang, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government and President of the Exposition, delivered the opening speech (though Mr. Chen Cheng-chun), while Mr. Chen Cheng-chun, the Commissioner of Reconstruction of Chekiang and Chairman of the organizing Committee of the Exposition made a lengthy report regarding its origin, preparation and organisation. Among the various speakers on the occasion were Dr. H. H. Kung, representing the National Government; Mr. Chu Chia-hua, Commissioner of Civil Affairs of Chekiang, representing the Central Party Headquarters, and afew other notables.

Organization

The Exposition is organised into eight Principal Divisions or halls, namely: the Revolutionary Memorial Exhibits Hall, the Museum and Zoo, the Art Exhibits Hall, the Agricultural Exhibits Hall, the Educational Exhibits Hall, the Health-Promotion Exhibits Hall, the Silk Exhibits Hall and the Industrial Products Exhibits Hall. In additional to these, there are two accessory Departments which, tho they have a distinguished name in Chinese, may also be called halls: the Special Exhibits Hall (or Government Exhibits Hall) and the Foreign Exhibits Hall. The total number of the exhibits is now roughly estimated at over 20,000 articles and they cover a very wide range of objects which are collected from the various quarters of the country in one place and presented to the eyes in one view. Although the avowed purpose of the Exposition, as mentioned above, is to encourage the industrial development of the country, however it must be pointed out, as is already apparent from the names of the various Halls, that owing to its comprehensiveness, it has a great many objects of cultural, artistic and historical value which are exhibited for the purpose of acquainting the public with our national culture. The exhibits are largely housed in the various private villas, temples and public buildings in the most prosperous regions of the inside Westlake and the Ku Shan or the Solitary Hill, though several new houses have also been built for the purpose. The whole scene of the Exposition occupies an area of about five square Chinese Li and the circumference is about eight Li. The main entrance of the Exposition is located near the Tuan Chao, or the Broken Bridge, at the northern end of Pei Ti or White Bank. It is designed and constructed after the style of an ancient palace gate taking the form of a triangle visible from three different directions and it is decorated with light yellow-green color paintings which present a very attractive and pleasant appearance. Five big Chinese characters "The Westlake Exposition" appear on the front and are illuminated by thousands of electric lights at night. But the inside view of the gate is the best of all three fronts. It looks grand and dignified, while also being exquisitely designed and tastefully decorated. The entrance is accessible from two directions by boat from the New Market and by a new road leading from Ta-Er-Tow or the foot of the Pao Shu Pagoda and extending far into the interior of the area enclosed by the Exposition.

The Indusrial Exhibits Hall

There are eight divisions to the exposition. The eighth and last, may be called the Industrial Exhibits Hall. The exhibits in this Hall are perhaps more important than those in the others, in view of the purpose of the Exposition, and they cover a very wide range of articles from gigantic machines to toilet articles. Part of the buildings of this hall, both the entrance and the exit, are newly built, while the rest are temples. Upon entering the hall, one first see models of various machinies pertaining to mechanic and civil engineering and to military weapons. The models of a warship and airplane are particularly interesting. Secondly, there are exhibited dynamoes, spinning machines, a printing press, a water-pumping machine and many kinds of electric machineries. Thirdly, there is a collection of small industrial articles including such things as dyeing stuffs, printed cloths, cotton goods, woollen goods and embroidery works. The third group of exhibits consists mainly of materials for civil engineering, such as oil paints, varnish, cement works, bricks, tiles and earthen wares. Fourthly, there is a collection of household implements made largely of bamboo, rattan and wood. Fifthly, the articles of daily necessity. The sixth group of exhibits is leather products such as leather boxes and shoes. Eighthly, there are Chinese papers, their raw materials and finished products. The tenth group of exhibits includes tobacco products, wines, fruit beverages and medical wines. Lastly, there are toilet articles including soaps, powders, perfumes and hundreds of other things that help to beautify the fair sex. Before concluding, I must not omit mentioning the porcelain exhibits, mostly collected from Kiangsi. This hall is one of the most comprehensive and instructive and credit is due to Mr. Li Hsi-mo, Director of the Hall and President of the Engineering College of Chekiang University. Here, more than fifty companies and factories are represented and nearly seven thousand different articles are on exhibition.

The Special Exhibits Hall

Besides these eight main divisions, there are, as already mentioned above, two accessory departments which, for the lack of a better name, we call the Special Exhibits Hall.

Mr. Chang Ching-kiang (張靜江) President of the Exposition

Mr. Chang Ching-kiang is a native of Wuhsin, Chekiang Province. Mr. Chang now holds the following substantive and concurrent posts: Member of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang, Chairman of the National Reconstruction Committee, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government and President of the Westlake Exposition.

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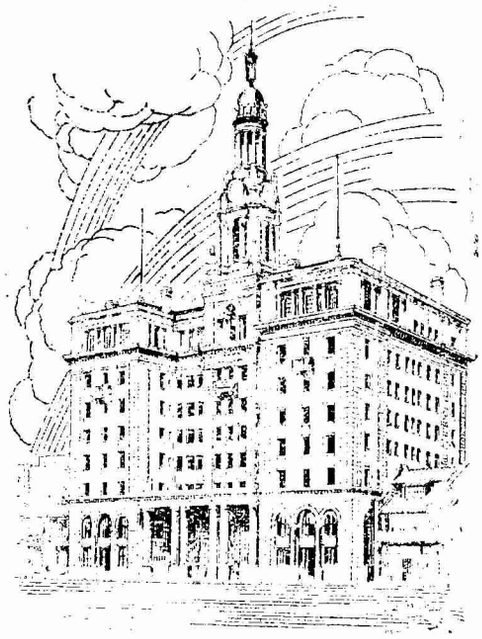

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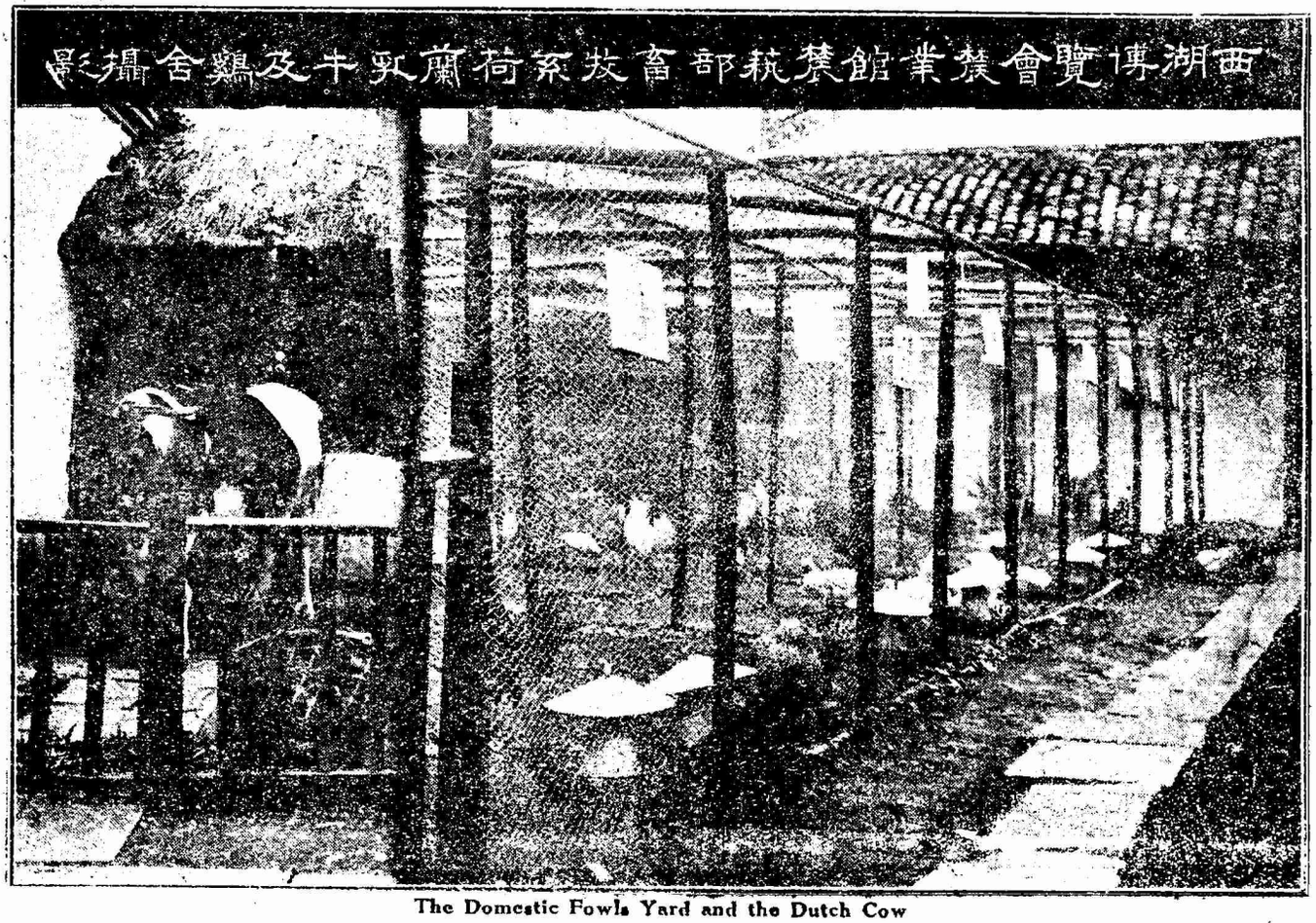
All articles which can not be classified as properly belonging to any of the eight main halls but which are having a great bearing on the general reconstruction program of the country, are considered as special exhibits and are grouped in this hall. But as all of them are of a public character, this department can also be called the Government Exhibits Hall. These exhibits may be roughly grouped under fore heads: maps, models, pictures and specimens. Included into the maps, are also the diagrams, plans and statistics on various subjects. For example, there are maps showing the construction of roads already built or under contemplation, diagrams showing the organization of the various Municipal Governments and statistics showing the census of the farmers in Chekiang, the decrease of annual production of salt in China from the 2nd year of th Republic to the 15th. Secondly, there are exhibited, finely finished models of the Westlake, ships, forestries, planned roads, etc. Thirdly, there are pictures of ships, specimens of cotton, specimens of salt from various provinces, radio apparatus of the National Reconstruction Commission, samples of bond notes and government bonds and treasury notes issued by the Ministry of Finance, etc. Besides these, there are also many pictures depicting the terrible conditions in Shensi and Kansu provinces—so terrible and pitiable that must arouse compassion even in the most callous, if they see the pictures

Foreign Exhibits

The establishment of the Foreign Exhibits Hall is found necessary, as it is the belief of the Administration of the Exposition that foreign exhibits can serve as objects of comparison and study with a view towards the improvement of our native industries. Exhibits for this Hall are limited to those machineries and raw materials alone which are essential to the reconstruction program of the Chinese Government and its manufacturing industries in general. The mechanical section of this Hall, according to its regulations, shall include machines and apparatus of the following nature: textile machinery for wollen, silk and cotton goods, dyeing machinery, electric aad other power machinery, telegraphic and radio equipment, automobiles and buses, tram cars, locomotives, agricultural implements, fire engines, paper-mak ng machinery, tanning machinery, cigarette-making machinery and machinery for chemical industries, steel and iron smelting machinery, medical supplies, typewriters, salt refining machinery, etc., The raw material section include materials for such use as dyeing, construction, electric, chemical fertilizing, medical and pharmaceutical Most of the noted foreign firms such as Andersen, Myers and Company, Mustard and Company, Ekman and Company, Jebsen and Company and Simmens and Company and many other German Firms represented. Owing to the fact that the main portion of the exhibits has not yet arrived and preparations are pending completion, this Hall will not be opened to inspection for two weeks.

The exhibits of the Exposition are so numerous in number and varied in nature that a detailed description of all the halls would not only be virtually impossible, but tiresome to the readers. What I give above represents simply a little more than an outline and can scarcely claim to thoroughness and completeness. Visitors who want to take a complete view of the whole Exposition would at least take two days and then the visit is nothing more than a general glance. Except the Revolutionary Memorial Exhibts Hall, the routes of all other Halls are so long that one has to walk very intricate byways and sometimes has to climb up and slide down several staircases in order to visit one Hall. This sometimes proves too much for lady visitors who express murmurings that almost amount to complaining. Since the Exposition is to last for four months, it seems that there is no particular urgency for a visitor to see everything at one time. Except this, all other respects are quite satisfactory. As to the various kinds of exhibits, different classes appeal to different people and it would be difficult to say which classes are more interesting and which others are less so. Many of these exhibits have a value of their own and deserve careful study in order to judge their worth and appreciate their good qualities Another thing comment about which may be appropriately made is that some of our good national products are not adequately represented. For example, I have seen very few exhibits of Chinese furs and it seems to me that they deserve a place in the Exposition and perhaps they have already entered into the consideration of the Administration btu these exhibits have not yet arrived. Thirdly, in spite of its comprehensiveness and richness, the Exposition can not be very well said to represent China. The Southeastern Provinces have a contributed much to the Exposition, but the part played by other provinces, does not seem to be very, appreciable. Therefore if it seems that there still ample rooms for expansion or rather displacement by new exhibits. However these few remarks should not be taken as to imply that the Administration of the Exposition is not thorough and minute in its preparation, Deficiencies are entirely attributable to lack of sufficient funds, lack of time, the war in Wuhan and the threatened war with Feng Yu-hsiang which combine to handicap the carrying out for the time being of the original intention of the Administration of the Exposition,



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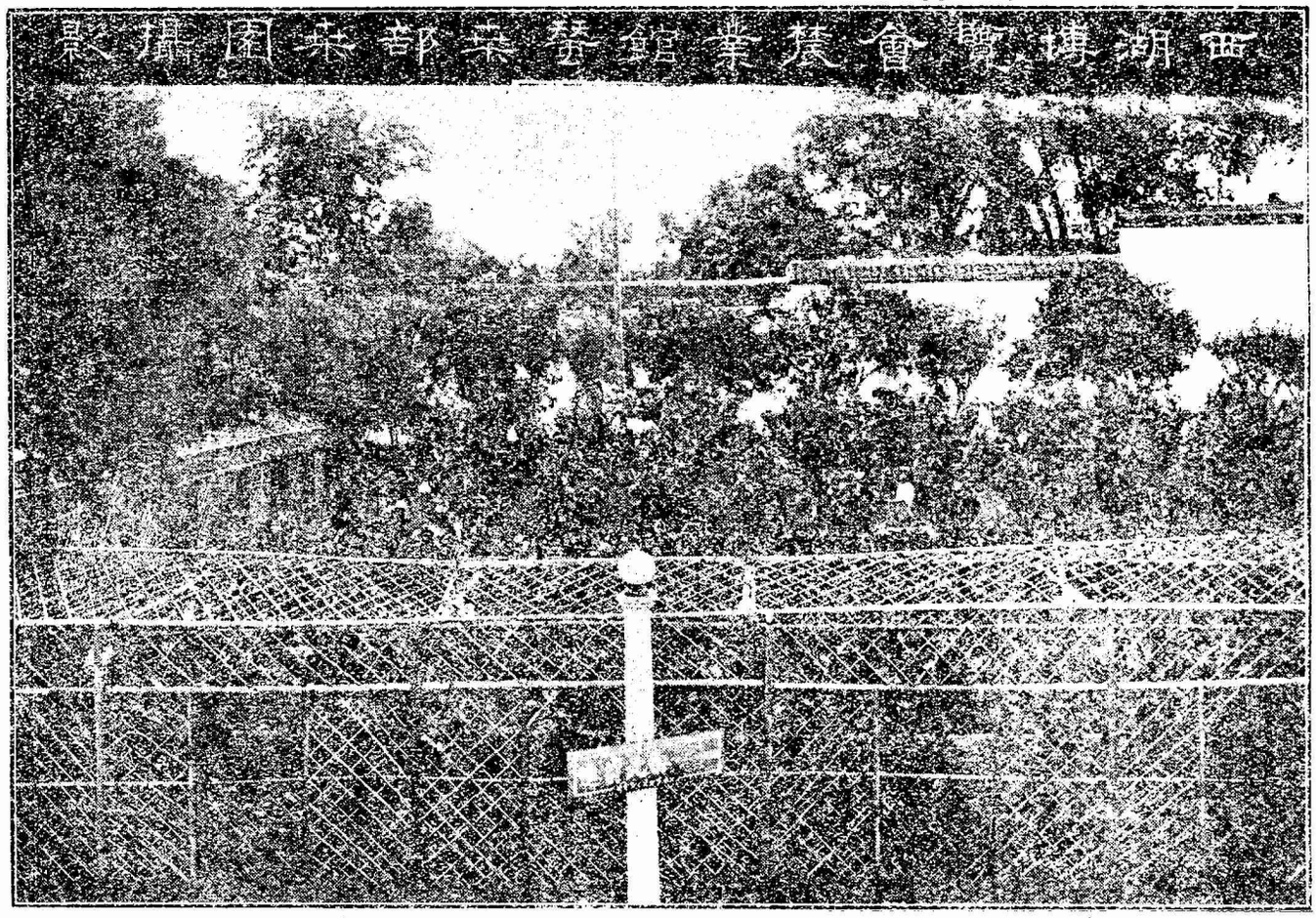
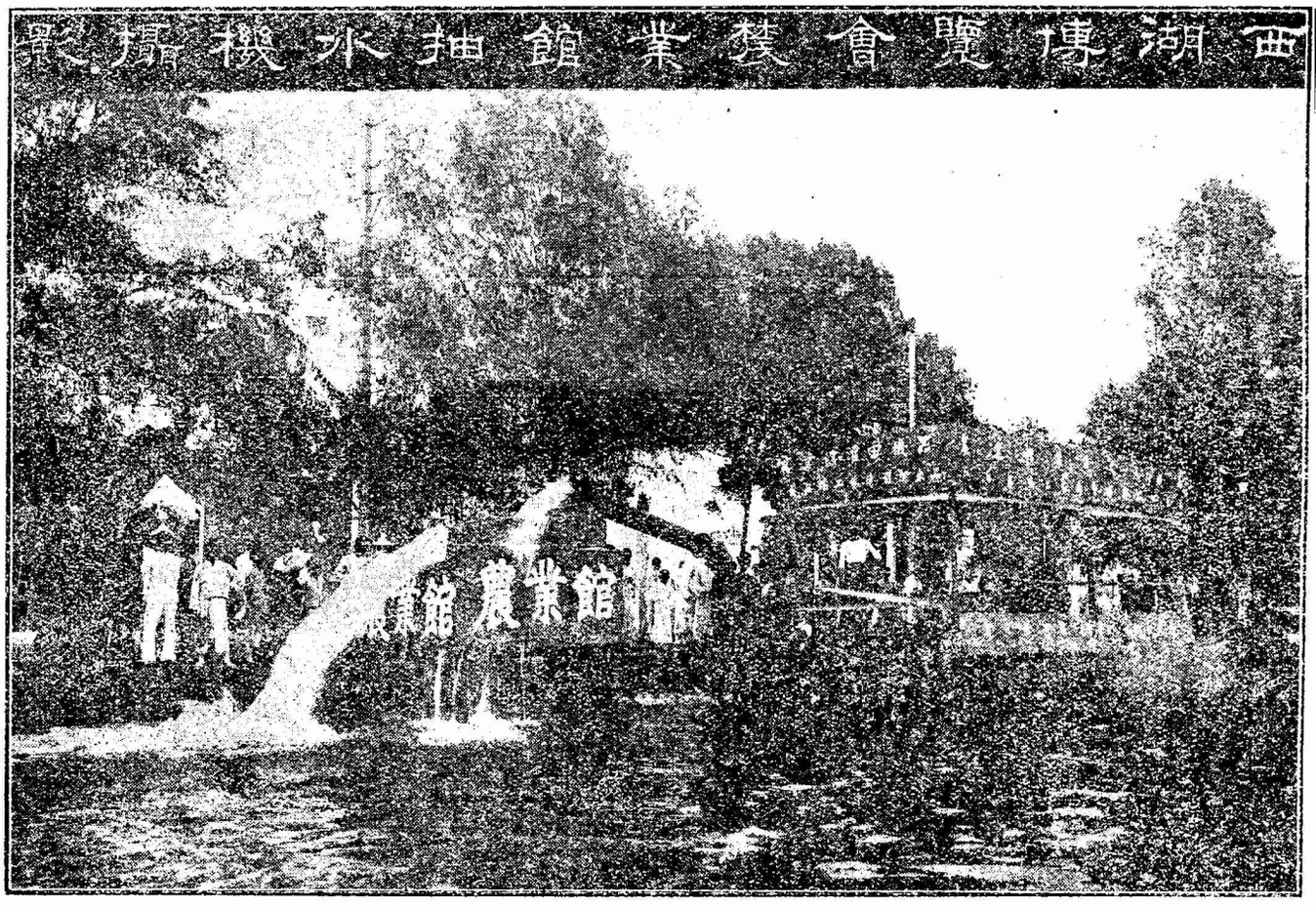


The Model Mulberry Tree Plantation in the Agricultural Exhibit



The Water Pumping Machine in the Agricultural Exhibit

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Mr. Chen Cheng-chun (程振鈞), Vice-President of the Westlake Exposition.

Mr. Chen Cheng-chun, a native of Anhwei province, received his early education at the Anhwei Provincial College. After graduation, he went to England to study Civil Engineering at the University of Glascow, and received his degree there. Upon his return, he become a counsellor and concurrently Secretary to the Tutu (Military Governor) of Anhwei. Later he joined the former Peking Government University, the former Peking Chao Tung University, High Teachers' College and the Agricultural College at Peking successively as a professor. After the success of the recent Revolution, he was appointed successively Director of the Provincial Roads Construction Bureaux of Anhwei and Chekiang and Chief Secretary of the Chekiang Provincial Government. Mr. Chen is now a member of the Chekiang Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Reconstruction of Chekiang and Vice-President of the Westlake Exposition.

Pacific Foreign Trade Council

The Pacific Foreign Trade Council will hold its seventh annual meeting in Seattle, Washington, U. S. A., September 17 to 20 inclusive. Information concerning the meeting is obtainable from the foreign trade department of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle.

The Pacific Foreign Trade Council is an organization of the foreign trade committees of the Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast. It was established for the advancement of trade advantages and trade development through contacts of leading business men of the United States with those from other Pacific countries.

British Delegation to Institute of Pacific Relations

The British delegation to the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, which meets at Kyoto next October, will be headed by Lord Hailsham, formerly Lord Chancellor.

It will also include Mr. Lionel Curtis, the founder of the Royal Institute of International Affairs: Dame Edith Lyttelton, one of the British delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations: Professor Arnhold Toynbee, a member of the British delegation at the Versailles Peace Conference: the Hon. Hugh Wyndham, Acting Secretary of the Royal Institute, and several others, including Mr. William Turner, *Reuters* chief representative in the Far East; Mr. Archibald Rose, formerly of the British Consular Service in China: Mr. Hardy Jowett, Manager of the Asiatic Petroleum Company in Peking' and Professor Hudson, of the Imperial University, Tokyo.

China's Raw Silk Testing Program

By T. S. Miao (繆鍾秀)*

From the historical and economic standpoints, silk-manufacturing is the oldest and most important industry in China. Blessed with a favorable climate for silkworm rearing and fertile soil for mulberry plantations, Central China has been famed for centuries as the world's center of silk production. If it had not been due to the indifference on the part of our government and the conservatism of our silkmen in the past, China's position as the premier country of silk would have never been challenged. Though she is now relegated to a second position in the production of raw silk, yet her potentialities for the development of that industry still cannot be questioned. Mr. R. E. Buchanan, the representative of the Silk Association of America in the Orient, has been quoted as saying, "China has the most virgin soil for vast silk development." The truth of statement is beyond any shadow of doubt. While we have been admired for our vast expectation, we have been equally deplored for our ignorance of its exploration in the past. The field is rich and wide open, and the key to it is undoubtedly in the hands of our government.

In the program of reconstruction laid down by the National Government, our party leaders have been wise enough in listing the development of silk industry at the head of many other industries. This has soon aroused a nation-wide interest in this work. That improvement of our silk industry should begin with sericulture is a foregone conclusion. Realizing the importance of improving eggs, both Kiangsu and Chekiang Provincial Governments have appropriated a large sum of money for the establishments of Sericultural Experiment Stations, and each has appropriated an annual budget of over half a million dollars to be spent for the production and distribution of Spring and Autumn eggs. Through educational work carried on among farmers by various sericultural institutions in the past five years, the demand for disease-free eggs at present far exceeds their supply. With the establishment of experiment stations, it is hoped that the excess of demand will be amply taken care of. Besides the work of producing disease-free eggs, the stations will also study the problems on the improvement of reeling equipment and filature management. While we have talked much of the silk improvement work, no program, however, will be complete without including a testing program. Therefore it deserves our immediate attention.

When the Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities was first established at Shanghai by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor in Feb., 1929, the problem of organizing a Raw Silk Testing Department under the Bureau was immediately taken up and discussed with the leading silkmen. As such program requires technical experience and elaborate equipment, the work had to be delayed until the early part of July when a fund for the establishment of the Raw Silk Testing Department was appropriated and assistance of technical experts was secured. A tentative program of this Department will consist of the following divisions:

1. Routine Testing

Raw silk, as a rule, may be tested either qualitatively or quantitatively. Quality tests will include those on evenness, cleanness, neatness, sizing, winding, strength, cohesion, and boil-off, while quantity tests will be the determination of net and conditioned weight of raw silk.

All these tests will be conducted by means of standard machines and apparatus and in conformity with internationally-recognized methods. In performing the tests, absolute integrity shall be the inflexible policy of the Department, and perfect accuracy its goal. By all means, the Department shall carry out its policy to the fullest extent, and with the best testing equipment and highly trained and experienced experts; it shall always strive to attain the goal of perfect accuracy.

*T. S. Miao, the writer of this article is a native of Kiangsu, and is a member of a family that has been engaged in the silk industry for many generations. After receiving his academic and legal education at Soochow University, Mr. Miao engaged in the silk industry and remained in this line of work for several years. In 1926 he went to the United States to study silk marketing conditions and at the same time did graduate work at New York University. He received an LL.D. degree from N.Y. University in the United States. Mr. Miao visited and inspected various silk manufacturing plants and on his return joined the International Silk Testing House as an engineer and adviser. He recently was appointed by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor as chief of the Raw Silk Testing Department of the Shanghai Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities.

The Department has taken a determined stand to enforce conditioned weight system on white and yellow steam filature silk as soon as it begins to function, and on other kinds of raw silk at a later date. In connection with the enforcement of conditioned weight system, a word of explanation is perhaps necessary. It has been universally recognized for a great many years that the most accurate and fair way of determining the weight of silk is through the conditioning process. Raw silk is such a precious commodity that variation in weight should not be tolerated. For the purpose of protecting the interests of producers, consumers, and all intermediate parties concerned in raw silk transactions the Department has therefore decided to make it a compulsory rule that raw silk exported from Shanghai shall be on conditioned weight.

In bringing the world-recognized standard weight into application, the Department shall take all the trade conditions and business usages in Shanghai into consideration, with a view to arranging some of the conditions in a way such as not to cause very much inconvenience and handicap to those in the trade. Due notice will be served upon the silk associations in other countries so that the way will be paved for the local exporters to trade with the ultimate buyers on that basis. The Department, to all intents and purposes, will exist for service—an impartial service to native and foreign silkmen alike. In forcing conditioned weight the Department shall seek to place raw silk transactions on a sound and fair basis, which will ensure the benefit to the sellers as well as to the buyers without discrimination. In addition to the enforcement of conditioned weight test the Department shall also device ways and means to eliminate unnecessary waste of silk caused during the usual process of exportation. In doing so, the Departments has not the least intention of depriving any one in the silk trade of his profit which is justly due him.

2. Research Work

By the research work carried on at various testing houses in the world, the science of raw silk testing has made rapid strides in the past ten years. The Department, above everything else, shall cooperate with other testing houses in making further studies on the problems of testing and classifying raw silk. After its opening it shall immediately take up a careful study on the problem of China raw silk classification. This important work has already been started by the Raw Silk Classification Committee appointed by the Steam Filatures and Cocoon Merchants Guild of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces and the Filature Association of Shanghai and Wusih. But owing to the lack of a sufficient number of technical men to carry on the study, the work so far has made very little progress. The Department will cooperate with the Committee in formulating a classification at the earliest possible moment. In grading China silk, it is needless to say that requirements of American and European manufacturers will be carefully considered. Our silkmen have begun to realize that it is not so much the quality as the quantity of standardized silk that accounts for the difficulty in extending the market of China Silk in America. In order to extend the American market, we must standardize our silk on the one hand, and increase the production of high grade silk on the other. Therefore classification will serve both of these two ends. By means of classification, the consumer can choose whatever grade will suit his manufacturing purpose, and will be assured of what he will get when he places his order; the producer will get just returns for what he produces; and the exporter will find the silk easy to market. Thus all parties will be benefitted by this improvement.

Besides, the Department shall conduct a comparative study on the yield and quality of cocoons from different sources, and shall make known their findings to the public from time to time with a view to encouraging the production of best grade cocoons. Also different types of reeling machines and apparatus shall be studied and tested, in order to introduce those which are best adapted to our needs.

3. Educational Work

In order to enable silkmen to know exactly the quality of their silk, the Department shall conduct an extensive and continued educational campaign among filatures in Central China, through which they can have a thorough knowledge of the standard methods of testing and the use of the standard testing equipment. The campaign shall be conducted in the following ways:

(1) A short term testing course shall be given once in every six months to inspectors of filatures, students of sericulture schools, and others who desire to have such knowledge. In the course, the current methods of testing

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shall be given, and testing machines and apparatus demonstrated and practical tests made. Besides, the students shall also be given a general knowledge concerning the sericultural improvement work in Central China, trade conditions in the world silk markets, requirements of American and European manufacturers, American and Japanese classifications of raw silk, and the movement toward the establishment of an international classification.

(2) The Department shall do all it can to introduce the standard testing machines to filatures. Hitherto, most of the reelers have hesitated to buy such machines, partly because they do not fully appreciate their value, and partly because the machines are too expensive. Therefore the Department will, on the one hand, diffuse the knowledge among our silkmen of the applications of standard testing machines, and, on the other, have their prices reduced to such an extent that will be within the reach of all.

(3) Frequent visits shall be made to filatures by a technical representative of the Department to see that testing machines are properly handled and tests are correctly performed. Particular attention shall be given to the operation of seriplane.

(4) As evenness is the most important test today, the Department will not only educate our silkmen to the correct operation of the machine and installation of inspection room, but also undertake to have the estimate of evenness by filature inspectors as close to that of the Department inspectors as possible by conducting comparisons once in every four months. At the time of conducting a comparison, exporters shall also be invited to take part. The Department will also keep itself in close touch with the U. S. Testing Co. in New York by having check tests made at the Inspection Department of the Co. once in every two weeks.

(5) Each year the Department will send a well-qualified member of its staff to Japan, America, and Europe for a period of study at the leading testing laboratories in different countries. By so doing the Department expects to keep itself in pace with the progress of science of testing, thereby in a better position to serve the silk industry in its own country.

(6) A monthly publication will be issued in Chinese and English, in which special articles and news on different phases of silk industry and market "tips" will be published. Through this medium, it is expected that the silkmen will be constantly kept informed of the "ins and outs" of the world silk trade.

4. Filature Inspection

The Department will engage the services of reeling experts and send them to different filatures to see whether the reeling is done in an efficient way and whether any improvement under the present situation can be made to give the maximum quantity of production. Advices will be given on the type of building, plan of lay-out, installation of basings, type of boilers, scientific management and what not, whenever such advices are needed.

The Department will work in cooperation with filaturists to improve the skill of reeling girls and labor conditions, and undertake to make suggestions to the Government on the latter problem whenever necessary.

In conclusion, the writer wishes to reiterate that the Raw Silk Testing Department, which is being organized in cooperation with the native and foreign silkmen and technical experts, is an organization intending to serve our silk industry. In order to make it a successful one, the Bureau has left no stone unturned to secure the service of technical experts, and shall look forward to the assistance of the Silk Associations of American and Europe for the recommendation of well-qualified experts to serve as engineers and technical advisors to the Raw Silk Testing Department.

The writer wishes sincerely to compliment the promoters of the Shanghai International Testing House and its staff for the invaluable service rendered to our silk industry in the past eight years. The spirit of integrity and accuracy which characterizes its work has been a source of admiration to native and foreign silkmen. The authorities of this Bureau as well as our silkmen highly appreciate the spirit of cooperation between the Silk Association of America and the Silk Guild in Shanghai, which had brought success to the work of the Shanghai International Testing House. The Raw Silk Testing Department will continue to expand its work in the same spirit of integrity and accuracy that had won for the Testing House its reputation. In order to make his Department a successful one, the writer welcomes suggestions and advices from those who are well versed in the intricacies of raw silk industry.

Shanghai, July 20, 1929.

Kaifeng Notes

BY MARK M. LU

Kaifeng, July 16. The passenger train of the Lunghai Railway, coming from Hsuchow-fu, Kiangsu, got out of the tracks the night of July 14 where it is about two li east of the Kaifeng railway station, just passing over the bridge which was bombed by Marshal Feng's men at the time of retreating. As a result 13 persons including two children died and 19 were seriously injured. According to the investigation made later a number of the newly recruited soldiers and some poor people died also at the same time. Four cars of the armoured train which was stationed at the near branch line were broken as the mistracked train crashed on them. The trains going east are temporarily suspended as repair work is required.

General Han's Resignation

General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Honan, has tendered his resignation to the Nanking Central Government. In his telegram he said that he confirmly wanted to resign his position as his maintaining purpose was fulfilled. Continuing he said that he did not like to disturb the country with the soldiers who are to maintain peace. As a matter of fact the whole Honan province is divided into many sections as the different troops have come in varied directions. It is very hard for him to meet them. Only twenty districts (hsien) are directly under the Provincial Government control. It is beyond his power to bring the finance and the politics of the province into unification.

Speaking from the political point of view, it is quite possible for General Liu Chen-hua to be the chairman of the province as "Honan for Honanese" is a very universal slogan of the Honan people. But speaking from the military point of view General Tang Sheng-chih is hopeful as he has more troops here in Honan and it seems also that he has more influence. According to public opinion the Central Government would not accept General Han's resignation as he has been so far faithful and loyal.

Suspected Communists Released

About five hundred students, suspected as Communists had been arrested and detained in the Kaifeng jail when Honan was under Marshal Feng's control. They have been so far neither condemned nor released. Recently the political authorities organized a special court. Many of them have been released. It is said that all of them will be freed in the near future.

Restoration of Prostitution

The restoration of prostitution has been once discussed at the provincial affair meeting as the prostitutes and the Public Safety Bureau both have petetioned. As a result it cannot be restored for the time being as on one hand the Central Government prohibits such business and on the other hand it is very hard for the authorities to get a proper name.

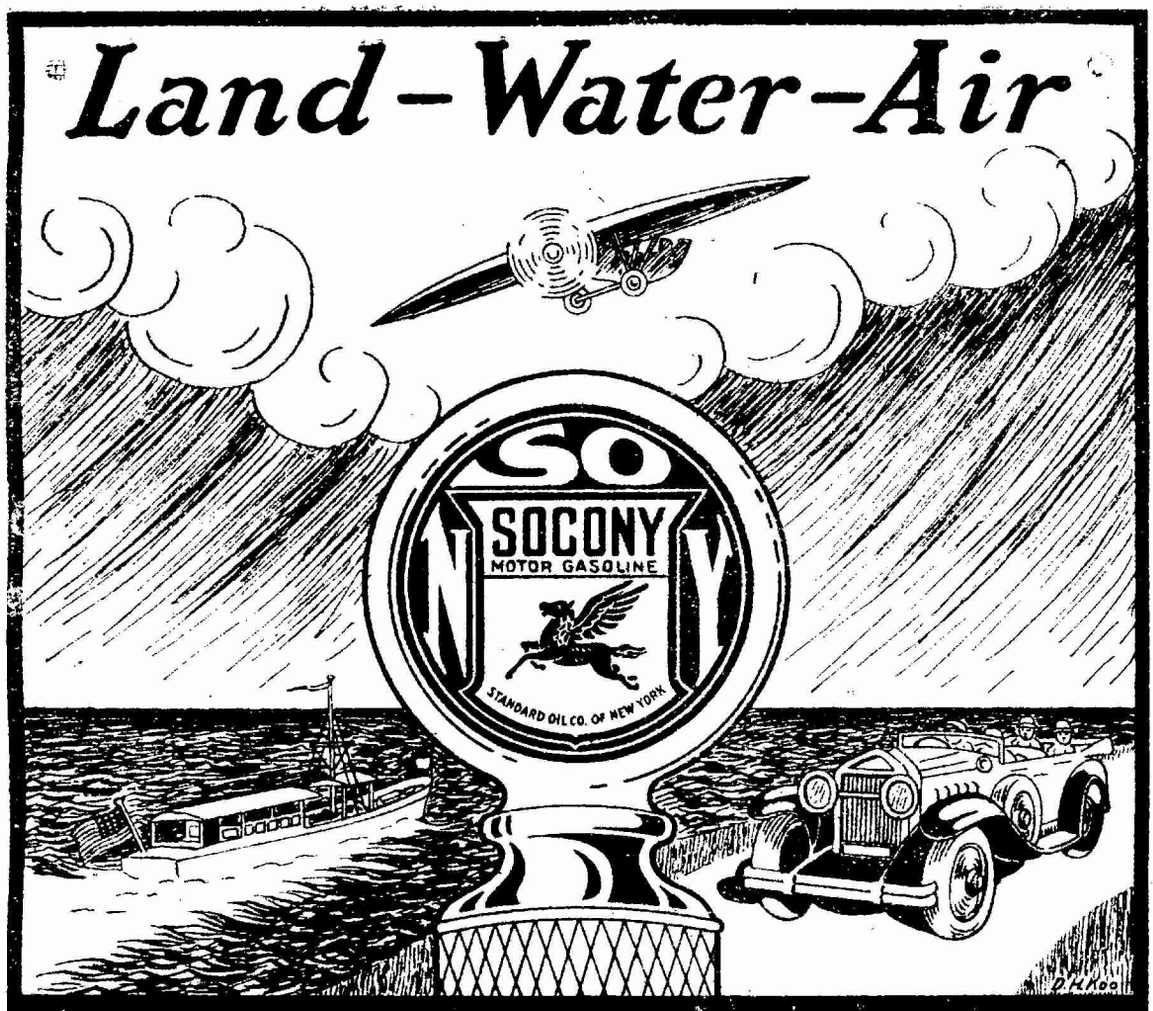
Wilfrid Fleisher Appointed Manager The Japan Advertiser

A news bulletin issued by the National Press Club in Washington, D. C. on June 28 stated that Wilfrid Fleisher, son of B. W. Fliesher had been oppointed General Manager of the *Japan Advertiser* at Tokyo. B. W. Fleisher, owner and publisher of the paper has been ill for three or four years and recently went home for an operation. Wilfrid Fleisher has been engaged in newspaper work in Washington for several years, but previously was connected with the *Advertiser* in Tokyo and for a time was correspondent for the *New York Times*.

Effort Abandoned to Obtain U. S. Loan for S. M. R.

The Transocean (German) news service, on July 18, issued a telegram from Washington on July 19 which stated that as a direct consequence of the Sino-Soviet conflict, which is viewed here with much nervousness, Baron Okura, a director of the South Manchurian Railway Company, is reported to have abandoned the attempt to negotiate with Wall-street for a loan to his company, to which the State Department is believed to be opposed.

Land-Water-Air



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Uncompleted from Chuchow to Shiuchow
Completed from Shiuchow to Canton

This is the only line connecting the Yangtse valley, or the "middle country", with the southern part of China. At present it is not fully completed, but one may travel as far south as Chuchow in Honan. A motor-road connecting Chuchow and Shiuchow in Kwangtung, is now under construction and it is hoped it will be completed this year. Plans are also being made for completing the railway between Chuchow and Shiuchow but owing to the mountainous country it will be a considerable time before it can de completed. The trip between Shiuchow in northern Kwangtung and Canton can, however, be made in comfort at the present time.

Cities through which the line at present operates are celebrated for their temples and walls and gates. Changsha, with a population of 500,000, is especially worth visiting. It is called the cleanest city in China and it is noted as the only city in the south which withstood the seige of the Taiping rebels who scourged China more than half a century ago. Trade is flourishing here always, the principal articles dealt in being rice, tea, paper, tobacco, hemp, paulownia oil, earthenware and antimony. Chuchow also is an interesting city, having many temples of note. The road from Shiuchow to Canton, and thence to Hongkong, is safe, comfortable and operates with first class service.

Any Tourist Agency will gladly supply further information regarding rates, schedules, accomodations, etc. Or write direct to the Traffic Manager,

CANTON-HANKOW

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An advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways.

No. 3

Text of Dollar Radio Contract Issued

The following is the complete text of the contract entered into between the Dollar Steamship Company and the Chinese National Construction Commission, in accordance with which the Dollar interests will finance the construction of a high-power radio station at Shanghai for the joint use of the Company and the National Government.

The National Construction Commission, (hereinafter called "The Commission"), and the Robert Dollar Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, United States of America, (hereinafter called "The Company.")

Whereas, the Commission and the Company mutually desire immediately to establish and operate a special radio station capable of assuring direct radio service between China and Honolulu, they have, in and for the consideration hereinafter named, agreed upon the following:

1. The Commission shall build and install one short wave radio station, capable of direct communication with Honolulu for both day and night service, and shall assign to the Company the special use thereof for the receipt and transmission of all messages as specified under Paragraph 7-9 inclusively.

2. The Company shall deposit with the Commission ninety-five (95) percent of the total cost of said station's erection and equipment, which deposit shall be forthwith refunded to the Company upon the cancellation of these presents.

3. The Commission shall have entire charge over said station for its proper maintenance and efficient operation, and shall bear all expense connected therewith, but the Chief Operator, in immediate charge of said station, shall be a qualified man mutually satisfactory to the Commission and the Company.

4. The Company shall pay to the Commission the following, as rental for the services of said station:

A. The monthly cost of operating said station, including salaries, wages, rent, light, power and supplies, the amounts whereof shall be mutually agreed upon.

B. The monthly proportion of interest on five (5%) per cent of the cost of said station, at the rate of ten (10%) per cent per annum.

C. The monthly proportion of depreciation at ten (10%) per cent per annum on the cost of said station.

D. The monthly proportion of a royalty of Sixty-five Hundred ($6500.00) Dollars, Shanghai silver currency, per annum for the privilege of said station and its services.

5. It is mutually understood and agreed that, should the said station become obselete before the expiration of ten (10) years from the date of its construction, the Company shall pay to the Commission the difference between the cost of said station and the amount already paid as depreciation under Section C of Paragraph 4 above, said sum so to be paid to be deducted from the ninety-five (95) per cent deposit provided for in Paragraph 2 above. In the event of any dispute as to whether or not said said station is obselete, the same shall be decided by a representative to be appointed by the Commission and one to be appointed by the Company. Should these two representatives be unable to agree, they shall appoint a third party to assist them. The decision of a majority shall be final and binding on both the Commission and the Company.

6. It is further mutually understood and agreed that the amount of depreciation provided for in Section C of Paragraph 4 above, shall be paid only until such time as the Commission shall have been reimbursed for the total value of said station thru such depreciation payments.

7. The said station shall handle free of charge, all the messages of the Company's own business transactions including such messages from shore to ship and from ship to shore, but no other commercial traffic by the Company is permitted.

8. In the event of congestion or breakdown of any of its stations, the Commission shall have the right of utilizing this special station for the transmission of commercial messages with the Radio Corporation of the Philippines or the Radio Corporation of America, provided that such use shall not interfere with the messages of the Company.

9. In the event of breakdown of this special station, the messages specified in Paragraph 7 above may be turned over to the Commission for transmission without further charge to the Company other than the payment of that part of the charge which is due to the Radio Corporation of the Philippines or the

Radio Corporation of America, provided the stations under the full control of the Commission have the facility to do so.

10. The location of the control station shall be selected by mutual agreement, but the site of the transmitting plant shall be decided by the Commission.

11. This Agreement shall continue indefinitely but the Commission reserves the right to cancel the same at any time with four (4) months previous notice in writing to the Company and by complying with the provisions of Paragraph 2 above. The Company shall have a like right of cancellation by a similar notice to the Commission but, should the Company at any time elect to cancel, it shall reimburse the Commission for the cost of said station, less such amounts as may have already been paid thereto as depreciation under Section C of Paragraph 4 above.

12. It is lastly understood and agreed that this Agreement shall be drawn up in duplicate in both Chinese and English, each party to have a copy of both tests but, should there be any difference in interpretation, the English text shall prevail.

In Witness whereof, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed by their respective officials, duly authorized this 31st. day of May, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-nine (1929) at Shanghai, China.

Attest: National Construction Commission

Hsu En Tsung (Sg. in Chinese) By Chang Chinf Kiang Sg. in Chinese
Chairman

Attest: The Robert Dollar Company

(Sgd.) Edgar H. Wilson. By (Sgd.) O. G. Steen
Its Attorney-in-fact

General Secretary of the Kemmerer Commission

Edward F. Feely, General Secretary of the Kemmerer Commission, was born in 1880. In 1902 he graduated from the University of Rochester, Rochester, New York.

From 1907 until 1929, when he came to China with the Kemmerer Commission, he had the following business and professional experience: 1907-09, with the export division of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York; 1910-11, Argentine Manager of the Foster-McClellan Company's branch factory at Buenos Aires; 1913-18, export manager and sales representative in South America for a number of American manufacturers with headquarters at Bu nos Aires; 1918-20, commercial attache of the American embassy at Mexico City for United States Department of Commerce; 1921, teacher of export trade and finance at the Pan-American Summer School in Washington, D. C.; 1921-26, commercial attache at the American Embassy in Buenos Aires for the United States Department of Commerce; 1923, technical adviser to the delegation of the United States at the Pan - American Conference, Santiago, Chile; 1926 27, General Secretary of the American Commission of Financial Advisers to Ecuador and later to the Financial Commission in Bolivia; 1928, consultant on export trade and finance at 285 Madison Avenue, New York.

Edward F. Feely

Mr Feely has been a frequent contributor to government publications and trade papers.

TWO IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS

That every foreigner and Chinese interested in political conditions in China, or in the relations of China and the Powers, should have. They are

The Organic Law of the National Government, in English and Chinese.

and

The Sino-Foreign Treaties of 1928, in English and Chinese.

Both books recently published by the

Intelligence and Publicity Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.

The Organic Law of the National Government—consists of 24 pages of text with cover in colors, containing the picture of the late Dr. Sun. This book describes the form and organization of the Government and contains a chart showing the Government Committees, Price, including postage..... 50 cents.

The Sino-Foreign Treaties, 1928,—contains nearly 200 pages, with cover in colors showing the National Emblem. It contains copies, in English and Chinese, of treaties negotiated in 1928 between China and the following nations, America, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, and Germany, the treaties dealing with both the tariff and extrateritoriality. Price, including postage..... $ 1.00

Copies of these books may be obtained by addressing the undersigned, enclosing the amount in check, postal money-order, or Chinese postage stamps

The China Weekly Review

4 Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Revolutionary Short Stories

120 Million, by Michael Gold. International Publishers New York. $1.50.

Azure Cities, a collection of short stories of modern Russian writers. International Publishers, NewYork. $2.50.

The Curious Lottery, by William Duranty. Coward-McCann, Inc., New York. $2.50.

Paper Houses, by William Plomer. Coward-McCann, Inc., New York. $2.50.

Michael Gold's volume of short stories is the conscious attempt of a young proletarian writer of America at the creation of a school of literature with its roots in America's working class. A working man himself, whose published works have already proved his literary talent, he goes behind the millionaire row that hides the real America from the gaze of the world. Upon what does American civilization rest? This question he attempts to answer in the long lines of defeated, bitter, slumping, or consciously struggling Americans who toil for a lifetime and then die without ever having know why they were born or what life was all about.

Gold's style is clear and simple. Some of his stories,—episodes evidently lifted from his own experience—are brilliantly and thoughtfully told, but others are strained and artificial and one or two are so obviously propaganda that they ring false in the mouth of the characters speaking words they are not classconscious enough to speak. The chants in the last part of the volume represent a new departure in American poetic expression; inspired by modern Russian chants, they nevertheless approach in many particulars the spirit motivating Walt Whitman.

This young author, although a gifted revolutionary writer, has some distance to travel yet before he can be ranked with the great. He lacks a quality that runs through the collection of thirteen short stories of modern Soviet Russian writers, as given in *Azure Cities*. This quality is an unconscious one, as if the Russian writers wrote only for themselves, to express something in themselves as naturally as one walks or sleeps. They seem to have no audience in mind, nor do they seem to care what impression their writing will make upon others. It is like the folk songs and dances, the old literature and the art of Russia. Bertrand Russell has expressed it best in saying that the Russians, like the Chinese, are essentially an artistic people.

These young Soviet writers, sunk in the life of the toiling masses from which they come, write of the life of their people, leaving out nothing, sparing nothing. Here is rawness, bitterness, beauty, tragedy, baseness, heroism—in other words, here is life. "The Baby" by Vsevolad Ivanov, who spent his life in the Kirghiz steppes, is as elemental and primitive as the life of the Asiatic people he here pictures. Ivanov is one of the most-noted of Russia's proletarian novelists.

The volume takes its name from the first story, "Azure Cities," by Alexey Tolstoy, who was formerly a white soldier but who returned to Russia from Paris, resumed Soviet citizenship, and continues to play his part in the colourful literary life of new Russia. His story "Azure Cities" is a vivid tale of a Red Soldier who fought through the heroic period of the revolution, and then resumed his profession of architect. Returning to his distant native village, he expects to find it alive with the creative activity of Moscow. He dreams of azure cities rising from the soil. Instead, he faces each day a village untouched by revolutionary thought, sunk in pettiness, vulgarity, meanness. The contrast is so deep and shocking that his over-wrought nervous system finally breaks under it. Able to face all the horrors of the front, he was broken by this.

Very striking also is "The Letter" by I. Babel, who emerged in 1924 as one of the most powerful and elemental of young Russian writers of today. Lydia Seifullina, whose stories of the peasant life from which she springs have won for her renown in western Europe, is here represented by one story, "The Old Woman". "The Song of the Chains", by N. Liashko, is perhaps the most beautiful in the whole volume—lyrical and poignant.

Contrasted with these two volumes of short stories by revolutionary writers, are two volumes of stories by upper-class men on revolutionary themes. William Duranty, *New York Times* correspondent in Russia since 1921, has collected some of the curious and remarkable records of actual trials during these last few years. He calls them "curious" because they are a direct break with the cumbersome system of western justice based not upon life, ideas, or need, but upon precedent. They remind us of a recent article on marriage and divorce in Russia in which one man took advantage of the new marriage laws and was married and divorced five times in five months—and was then arrested by the authorities for disorderly conduct and sentenced to prison! In this volume of Duranty's short stories is one of a peasant woman, goaded beyond endurance by a lazy lout of a husband, a drunkard and gambler to boot, until she murders him. She buried him under the floor and forgot about him until winter, when she began to worry about his soul. When she paid the priest five roubles to say mass for his wandering soul, suspicion arose and her crime was detected. She was sentenced to prison by the local Soviet court. She appealed to the higher court in Moscow. This court upheld the decision not on the ground of murder which seemed to be justifiable, but because she had been guilty of base and disgusting religious superstition.

The last story in the volume, dealing with the Shackty trial, is not so well told as the first ones; it is strained and artificial in an evident attempt to make such a trial into a dramatic short story. The attempt fails because overdone; it lacks the naturalness or gentle humour that permeates all the preceding ones. In the others, the author is objective, sympathetic, humorous, penetrating in his observations in turn. The volume is really worth reading.

William Plomer's *Paper Houses* is a volume of satirical studies of modern-day Japan. Lefcadio Hearn is anathema to him,—a fact he loudly proclaims in what seems an unnecessary and at times, tiresome introduction. The volume does not deal with fans, chrysanthemums, or delicate vases. This young South African writer, resident in Tokyo, writes for the most part a graceful and elegant English. He is a satirist whose works must make many a Japanese patriot cringe. His story of "The Portrait of an Emperor" is as devastating a picture of the Japanese petty bourgeois soul as one can hope to find; it approaches in some respect Gorki's drama, "The Petty Bourgeois". The satire on the laws and customs and events in Kamchatka—which really means Japan—is brilliant. The mass meeting of mild Social Democrats, guilty of holding "dangerous thoughts" is so brilliantly done that it must be read to be appreciated. Two of three other sketches, however, such as "A Surplus Woman" and "A Piece of Good Luck" seem pointless, artifical and unnecessary in a volume like this. The diary of an eight-day journey is beautiful from the literary viewpoint, and into "A Brutal Sentimentalist" is woven the horrible story of the earthquake of 1923 of which the Japanese military took advantage brutally to murder Korean nationalists and the noted anarchist, Osugi, with his wife and adopted child. The savagery of these murders was lost sight of in the horror of people at the tragedy of the earthquake—but it is well that they are here incorporated in an unsentimental study of the Japanese mind. Yet the author is not anti-Japanese. He says:

> "I admit that I am an admirer of the Japanese, for I can respect and love individuals. But I disbelieve in their enslavement of women, and I detest their tendency to nationalistic paranoia and their particular politico-religious superstitions, which I believe to be more insidious and locally almighty than those of nearly all other countries."

Mr. Plomer is himself no revolutionary. He is a typical middle-class intellectual writer: graceful in the use of his language, a satirical critic of certain evils in the Japanese social system—but not of the system upon which his own country is built. It is pleasant to read him and one can wile away many an hour with his tales. But his writings are free from the things that are typical of revolutionary writers who are from the masses: things of strength and passion that sear the soul and burn their way into the mind.

A. S.

An Appreciation of Persia

Persian Pictures, by Gertrude Bell. Horace Liveright, New York, 1928. Second edition of book brought out in 1894. 198 pp.

This is a charming book of sketches in Persia from the pen of the gifted Gertrude Bell, whose keen sympathy and interest were largely devoted to the lands and peoples of Persia and Arabia. The books was first published anonymously in 1894, and has now been revived after the death of Miss Bell, whose work in Arabia at the time of the war has come prominently before the public.

Some of her pictures are of surpassing loveliness. Here are two of gardens that she visited. "Perhaps the most beautiful of gardens is one which belongs to the Shah, and which lies under a rocky hillock crowned with the walls and towers of a palace. We found ourselves at its gate one evening after an aimless canter across the desert, and determined to enter. The loiterers in the gateway let us pass through unchallenged. We crossed the little entrance-court and came to a long dark avenue, fountains down the middle of it, and flower-beds, in which the plants were pale and meagre for want of light; roses, the pink flowers whichof scent the rose-water, and briars, a froth

of white and yellow bloom, growing along its edges in spite of the deep shade of the planetrees. Every tiny rill of water was fringed with violet leaves—you can imagine how in the spring the scent of the violets greets you out in the desert when you are far away, like a hospitable friend coming openarmed down his steps to welcome you. We wandered along intersecting avenues, until we came to one broader than the rest, at the end of which stood a little house. Tiny streams flowed round and about it, flowed under its walls, and into its rooms; fountains splashed ceaselessly in front of it, a soft light wind swayed the heavy folds of the patterned curtains hanging half-way down across its deep balconies. The little dwelling looked like a fairy palace, jewelled with colored tiles, unreal and fantastic, built half out of the ripple of the water, and half out of the shadowy floating of its great curtains. Two or three steps and a narrow passage, and we were in the central room—such a room to lie and dream in through the hot summer days!—tiled with blue, in the middle an overflowing fountain, windows on either side opening down to the ground, the vaulted ceiling and the alcoved walls set with a mosaic of looking-glass, in whose diamonds and crescents the blue of the tiles and the spray of the tossing waters were reflected. As we sat on the deep step of the windowsill, a door softly opened, and a long-robed Persian entered. He carried in his hand a twanging stringed instrument, with which he established himself at the further side of the fountain, and began to play weird, tuneless melodies on its feeble strings—an endless, wailing minor. Evening fell, and the dusk gathered in the glittering room, the fountain bubbled lower and sank into silence, the wind blew the sweet smell of roses in to us where we sat—and still the Persian played, while in the garden the nightingales called to one another with soft thrilling notes.

"At the foot of the mountains we stopped before a long wall, less ruinous than most—a bare mud wall, straight and uncompromising, with an arched doorway in the midst of it. At our knock the double panels of the door were flung open, disclosing a flight of steps. Up these we climbed, and stood at the top amazed by the unexpected beauty which greeted us. The garden ran straight up the hillside; so steep it was that the parallel lines of paths were little but flights of high narrow stairs — short flights broken by terraces on which flower-beds were laid out, gay with roses and nasturtiums and petunias. Between the two staircases, from the top of the hill to the bottom, ran a slope of smooth blue tiles, over which flowed cascades, broadening out on the terraces into tiny tanks and fountains where the water rose and fell all day long with a cool, refreshing sound, and a soft splashing of spray. We toiled up the stairs till we came to the topmost terrace, wider than the rest. Here the many-colored carpet of flowers gave place to a noble grove of white lilies, which stood in full bloom under the hot sunlight, and the more blazed the sun the cooler and whiter shone the lilies, the sweeter and heavier grew their fragrance... On the further side of this radiant bodyguard was a pleasure-house—not a house of walls, but of windows and shutters, which were all flung open, a house through which all the winds of heaven might pass unchallenged. There was a splashing fountain in the midst of it, and on all four sides deep recesses arched away to the wide window frames. We entered, and flinging ourselves down on the cushions of one of these recesses, gazed out on the scene below us.... Toward the cool of the evening the King of Merchants appeared on the threshold of this, his breeze-swept dwelling, a man somewhat past the prime of life, with a tall and powerful figure wrapped in the long brown cloak, opening over the colored under-robe and spotless linen, which is the dress of the rich and poor alike... Every evening the hot summer through, he is to be found in his airy garden at the foot of the mountains; every evening strings of guests knock at his hospitable gates, nor do they knock in vain. At the top of his many staircases he greets them, smiling, and prosperous. He takes them by the hand and leads them into one of his guest-houses; there by the edge of a fountain, he spreads carpets on which they may repose themselves; there, as the night draws on, a banquet of rice and roasted meats and fruits is laid before them, tall pitchers of water, curiously flavored sherbets, silver kalayans; and while they eat the King of Merchants sits with them and entertains them with stories garnished with many a cheerful jest, many a seasonable quotation from the poets."

Her appreciations are not entirely of the flattering variety as the following quotation serves to show. "The wonder is, not that the cholera should prove fatal to so many, but that so large a proportion of the population should survive in a land where Ignorance is forever preparing a smooth highway for the feet of Death."

This book is full of atmosphere, and it conveys more to one seeking the spirit of the East than many a more comprehensive work of a scholarly or historical setting. Gertrude Bell's is the work of intuition and love, and these two faculties are worth more in the interpretation of peoples than many of the statistics of the statesman or historian.

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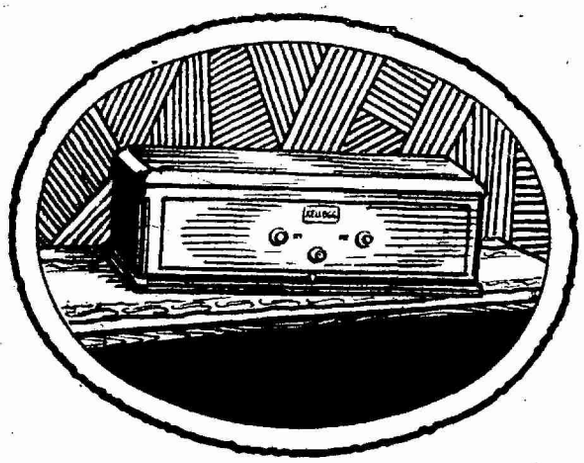

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"A Tale Of Two Cities"

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟長瑞

THE most well-known cities in the Yangtze Valley are probably Shanghai and Nanking, the first being one of the greatest commercial ports in the world, and the second being now the capital of China. Though on the material side Nanking is much behind Shanghai, Nanking still has something to be proud of.

Wonderful Improvement

When our train stops at Hwakwan, we are carried immediately by the bus or horse-carriage to any part of the city on the Chung Sen Road. This road was completed a little before the State Burial of our late great leader. It is nine miles in length and about thirty feet in width, with trees standing on both sides. There are many branch Chung Sen Roads. With more roads under construction, Nanking will soon have a good means of communication. But only two years ago, we could never enjoy such comfort.

Water Works Started

One of the great trouble with the Chinese interior cities is that there is no water works, and the people have to use and drink the water from wells, which is not clean and not enough for use. So, in north China, we have the saying that "water is money". The same thing is true of Nanking. One can see on the streets hundreds of poor people pushing water wheel-barrows, especially in the morning and evening. In the places where the wells are situated, one sees crowds of people digging for water. But now the Municipal Government of Nanking has decided to open a Water Works.

Efficiency of Police Administration

Since the establishment of the Capital in Nanking, there has been only one robbery case—that was the robbing of the sub-office of the Shanghai Savings Bank, the sum stolen being less than $300.00. It is still very fresh in our mind that when this case——small as it was——occured, it caused many high officials of the Public Safety Bureau and the local government, including the mayor of Nanking, to tender their resignations, confessing their failure to carry out their duty, and asking for punishment. The Ministry of Interior offered $3000 reward for the arrest or information leading to the arrest of the culprits.

We have not heard of any street accidents. There are 900 motor cars, 480 horses carriages, 2000 bicycles, 1500 water wheel borrows, 1500 wheel borrows, 7000 ricsha, and 500 other forms of cars including trucks. That there has not been many street accidents is largely due to the efficiency of the street regulations, and the police force, not to the fact that there are not many cars in Nanking.

The policemen in the Capital are all trained in the Police Training Institution for one and half years. The subjects for the graduation examination are: General Principles of Criminal Law, Police Regulations, Police Law, The History of the Revolution, The Geography of Nanking, and Political Science.

In order to meet the need for improvements a Municiapl Loan of $30,000,000 for Nanking, to be called the Industrial Improvement Public Loan of the Special Municipality of Nanking, is to be issued to cover the cost of the various construction schemes for converting Nanking into a modern Capital. Amortization funds for the redemption of the loan and the payment of interest will be determined by the State Council before the loan is sanctioned. It has also been suggested that funds be raised on land.

The above deals with the material construction of the Capital. As to the spiritual side, we see the Municipal Government of Nanking is just teaching the people to understand what is the Municipal government—its functions and organizations.

Travelling further up the Yangtze River from the Capital, one arrives in about one and half days at the greatest commercial port in China, that is, Shanghai.

Poor Tram Service

Before actually coming into Shanghai, one hears very often that Shanghai has excellent means of communication. However, there are not enough cars for use, and it is necessary to wait long for their coming. In the case of busses, the situation is still worse. Foreigners in Shanghai may not know that the tram service is by no means good, because they can usually afford private rischas or motar cars in China. The tram car company announced some time ago, that about 98% of the passagers are the Chinese. That is to say, it is the Chinese who are inconvenienced.

Poor Telephone Service

That Shanghai has a poor telephone service now needs no saying. The complaints come from both foreign and Chinese circles, though if one answers the phone by saying "Hello", the operator thinks that the caller is a foreigner and

gives him better service. Many a time, it takes about 15 minutes to get a connection and often one must ring several times before he can get his wire connected.

Poor Traffic Regulations

Due to the inadquate traffic regulations, life in the Shanghai has become very dangerous. Besides kidnappings and armed robberies, life in the Settlement is endangred by another growing menace in the form of traffic accidents. Their increase has been enormous. According to the statistics compiled by the Traffic Department of the Shanghai Municipal Police, there were 803 street accidents during the month just ended, ten persons being killed and 252 injured. Approximately, there is an average number of 27 accidents in every twenty-four hours with the possiblity of as many persons or more meeting death or injury.

Shanghai only a Crime Center and a Gambling Town

Shanghai has become a gambling town of no mean order. We have seen the coming into existence of three greyhound racing courses, one in the French Concession and two in the International Settlement. The average person's programme for his leisure runs somewhat like this: on Monday evening he rests at home after a strenuous week-end, Tuesday evening he attends the greyhound racing at the Stadium and the following evening at Luna, on Thursday evening he may attend the greyhound racing in the French concession, on Friday, he goes to to the Stadium and the following evening to Luna, on Sunday, goes to the greyhound racing in the French Concession. Before the "restriction", every evening there was one greyhound racing. But since the "resriction", there are still four events a week, two times in the greyhound racing court in the French Concession, and one time each in the Stadium and Luna.

The proprietors of the geyhound clubs also invite the public to gamble by issuing and circulating "complementary tickets". These tickets are "presented" mostly to rich men, employees of firms, and ignorant boys, who take pleasure in showing them to their parents, who when seeing there is no charge for admission, are induced to go to gamble. Along the streets leading to the greyhound racing courts are hundreds of boys offering to sell the tickets at ten cents each.

When the public opinion is so strongly against greyhound racing, there comes the "gesture" of S. M. C. restricting the racing to one time a week. But the question is that limiting it to one time a week, or even one time a year, does not make it "legal" if the form of gambling is illegal at the beginning. There are still four greyhound racing events every week, and there are still many people committing suicide or becoming bankrupt because of having lost all their money on the greyhound racing. So the step taken by the S. M. C. is merely to fool the public.

When one turns to the local news column, he will find it full of cases of kidnappings, robberies, and murders. The whole trouble lies in the fact that the police organization and administration in Shanghai are not efficient enough to cope with the situation, and are really corrupt as could be proved by the "Vong Incident".

Shanghai and Nanking—the Differences

The above describes what is going on in Nanking—the new Capital of China, and also tells what Shanghai is. In Shanghai, the street demonstration of prostitutes is permitted. But in Nanking, even in a place like Chin Hwa River, historically known as a place of the demonstration of prostitutes, there is not a single prostitute to be found. Also the Special Municipality of Nanking has expressly prohibited the wearing of indecorous clothes by women. This is certainly not an infringment on personal liberty but rather it is a necessary step to preserve Chinese culture. In Shanghai, the foreign authorities just hand over all the public utilties to foreign bodies, and never control and regulate them. That explains why we have poor traffic regulations, poor telephone service, and poor tram service. But in Nanking, the authorities control and regulate public utilites. Shanghai is governed by "three governments", two of them are "foreign." That explains why outlaws can easily escape arrest by taking refuge in the International Settlement if they are wanted by the Chinese authorities. The Chinese police, in pursuing robbers, have to stop on the border of the Settlement When the permission from the authorities in the Settlement to arrest these outlaws is obtained, they have already escaped to the French Concession. Cooperation is impossible. Thus efficiency of administration is also impossible. But in Nanking, there is only one government, responsibility is centralized. Shanghai, in case of the so called International Settlement, is governed by an "out-of-date" government of half a century ago, which is really inadequate to cope with the present situation. Nanking is governed by a new modern municipal government. The Shanghai foreign authorities want to go backward. The Nanking authorities want to go forward, taking into consideration public interests. These are the differences between Shanghai and Nanking.

"The Seaboard Route to the North"

Travel on The

Peiping-Mukden Line

Starting at Peiping, the ex-capital of China, called the most interesting city in Asia, with its intricate systems of walls, its Imperial palaces and its beautiful temples and tombs, the Peiping-Mukden Line goes down to Tientsin, the great port of Chihli, and from there swings in a wide circle on its pathway to the north. From Lanchow to Chiuchow the railway follows the line of the Gulf of Chihli, passing through Shanhaikwan, where the Great Wall ends at the sea, and thence on to Mukden, the ancestral home of the Manchus, a city which vies with Peiping in its splendor of palaces and temples and ancient shrines.

Through tickets are issued and passengers' baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Mukden Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

Peiping-Mukden Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

49-463

Who's Who in China

Mr. Tseng Yang-fu
曾養甫字養甫

Mr. Tseng Yang-fu was born at Ping Yuan Hsien, Kwangtung province, in 1893. He was graduated from the Peiyang University and took post graduate work at the Pittsburg University, England, where he received the degree of M. Se. in Mining Engineering.

After graduation, Mr. Tseng became an assistant engineer in the Pittsburg Valley Mining Co., then engineer in chief of the Tenson Paint Manufacturing Co. then engineer of the Pittsburg Glass Works.

Upon returning to China. Mr. Tseng joined the Revolutionary Government. He was in succession Chief in Charge of the Preparation Bureau for the establishment of the Central Arsenal Testing Laboratory, member of the Organization Department of the Central Office of the Kuomintang, Party Representative to the National Army Arsenal Testing Office, Dean of the Training Bureau of the Central Kuomintang Office, an excutive member of the Canton City Kuomintang Office, excutive member of the Kwangtung Provincial Kuomintang Office, resident member in Nanking of the Political Department of the Office of the Generalissimo of the Revolutionary Army, member and concurrently Commissioner of Construction of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, Chief of the Tutelage Department of Cadet Corp of the Revolutionary Troops, resident member of the Construction Commission under the National Government and concurrently its Secretary General, Vice Minister of Agriculture and Minings, and Vice President of the Construction Commission, which position he is still holding.

Steamer Upon Which Cunninghams Traveling Strikes Rocks

The German steamer, "Derflinger" upon which E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General at Shanghai, and Mrs. Cunningham were traveling from Tientsin to Shanghai, struck a submerged rock near Kiaochow Bay at 2 o'clock the morning of Tuesday, July 16, according to a telegram received in Shanghai. The telegram was addressed to the American Consulate here and was signed by Wm. R. Dorsey, American Consul at Tsingtao, and stated that Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham had been rescued. No details were given in the telegram regarding other passengers on the ship or information regarding the seriousness of the accident.

Men and Events

Madame C. C. Wu, wife of the Chinese minister to the United States arrived in Shanghai July 18 on board the *Empress of France*.

Miss Crystal Hug, business manager Carl Crow Advertising Agency, left last week for Japan, where she will spend two weeks on summer holiday.

Mr. Chu Shao-yang, Minister to Finland, visited Shanghai this week. He announced that he is leaving Nanking for Finland, via Manculi, on July 25.

Mr. F. J. Raven, director of the Raven Trust Co., American Oriental Bank, etc., left Shanghai on July 24 for a two weeks business trip to Foochow and Amoy.

The S.S. "Lo-Yang Maru" was launched on Wednesday afternoon, July 24, at 2.45 at a special function held by the Directors of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works.

Edgar Snow, who has been travelling in northern China and Manchuria as special corespondent for the *China Weekly Review* for the past two months, has returned to Shanghai.

Lieutenant W. W. Paca, formerly located at Quantico, Virginia, marine base, arrived in Shanghai on July 21, aboard the U.S.S. Chaumont. He will be stationed at Shanghai, with the Fourth Regiment.

Mr. Bruce S. Jenkins, local manager of American Asiatic Underwriters, Inc., is leaving Shanghai on July 26th and will be away until September 1st. During his absence Mr. Clement J. Smith, vice-president, will handle Mr. Jenkins affairs.

Miss Jeanette Brown, Missouri newspaper woman, arrived in Shanghai a few days ago, and is now stopping with Dr. and Mrs. J. A. L. Waddell, in the China United Apartment Building. Miss Brown formerly was connected with the *Honolulu Star Bulletin*.

Local U. S. Naval authorities this week confirmed the report that an American sailor aboard the U.S.S. *Avocet* died last Friday from an attack of cerebro spinal meningitis. Precautions were taken against the spread of the disease and naval medical men have announced that there is now no danger of an epidemic.

Several Shanghai residents were obliged to return here this week from Harbin, where they had been delayed, owing to interrupted traffic on the Chinese Eastern Railway. Most of them were returning to Europe or America for home leave, and they have had to change their itineraries either to the Pacific or Suez routes.

According to *Toho* the N. Y. K. Steamer *Tatsuno Maru*, while en route from Tientsin to Kobe last Saturday collided with the Chinese steamer *Hsin Wong*, owing to difficult navigation in a dense fog. The *Hsin Wong* was badly rammed and sank in 15 minutes, the Japanese steamer standing by to rescue passengers. It is reported that of the *Hsin Wong's* 160 voyagers over 50 are still missing, though confirmed details at this writing were not available.

Messrs. Swan, Culbertson & Fritz, local investment brokers, have issued an interesting booklet called "Facilities for Profitable Investment," in which they point out how formerly it was not feasible for local residents to participate in stock and bond investments in foreign markets, but now through their exclusive cable service it is quite possible for people in China to deal in New York or London markets almost as readily as in those of a purely indigenous nature.

The four winners in the contest conducted by the United States Flag Association, sponsored by the Hearst Newspaper Syndicate, were in Shanghai this week, en route on the World Tour which they won by their prize essays, in nation-wide competition. The young essayists were: Mr. Robert M. Sullivan, Syracuse, N.Y., and Miss Mary S. McGonigal, Troy, N.Y., winners in the boys' and girls' divisions, respectively; and Mr. Merle M. Clark of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Alma E. Groves of Byromville, Ga., second ranking contestants in their divisions.

Seventy-eight Chinese tobacco companies have been jointly advertising in the vernacular newspapers, appealing for support of Chinese brands of cigarettes, alleging that foreign competitors are using unfair advantages secured by their greater capital. The advertisements state that many Chinese tobacco companies will be forced out of business and thousands of employees made jobless unless Chinese patriotism comes to the rescue. The appeal virtually amounts to a demand for boycott on foreign brands of cigarettes in order to save the domestic industry.

TIENTSIN PUKOW RAILWAY

PEIPING (PEKING-PUKOW) THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS

Commencing from 10th. December 1928 and until further notice, the above Through Express Trains Nos. 101 and 102 will run twice a week between Pukow and Peiping Via Hsuchowfu and Chengchow. Up Train leaving Pukow at 5.30 p.m. every Monday and Thursday arriving Peiping on 6.35 p.m. every Wednesday and Saturday and Down Train leaving at 7.00 a.m. every Monday and Friday arriving Pukow at 10.49 a.m. every Wednesday and Sunday.

A Ferry Service across the Yangtse is provided for passengers to and from the Shanghai Nanking Line in connection with the Through Express Trains.

Each train has First, Second and Third class cars, Drawing Room, Dining and Sleeping cars with all modern conveniences in order to meet the demands of the travelling public.

Meals and refreshments are obtainable on the train at any hour.

Every effort is being made to improve this train service by the T. P. R. Admintstration in co-operation with Hankow-Peiping and Lung-hai Lines.

Time		Station	Time		
Arr.	Dep.		Arr.	Dep.	
18.35		Peiping		7.00	Mon. and/or Fri.
13.59	14.14	Paotingfu	12.01	12.16	,,
9.33	10.13	Shihkiachwang	16.10	16.50	,,
5.05	5.40	Shuntehfu	20.40	21.11	,,
	7.41	Chengchow	8.00		Tues. and/or Sat.
17.11		Chengchow		8.20	,,
14.44	15.15	Kaifeng	10.04	10.34	,,
	6.11	Hsuchowfu	22.25		,,
5.41		Hsuchowfu		22.40	,,
23.29	23.59	Pengpu	4.13	4.43	Wed. and/or Sun.
	17.30	Pukow	10.49		,,

PASSENGER FARE TABLE

		Peiping	Paotingfu	Shihkiachwang	Shuntehfu	Chengchow	Kaifeng	Hsuchowfu	Pengpu	Pukow
Paotingfu	1	8.80								
	2	5.70								
	3	4.15								
Shihkiachwang	1	16.20	8.00							
	2	10.50	5.15							
	3	7.65	3.75							
Shuntehfu	1	22.55	14.55	7.15						
	2	14.65	9.40	4.60						
	3	10.75	6.85	3.30						
Chengchow	1	40.05	31.85	24.65	18.10					
	2	26.00	20.65	15.95	11.65					
	3	19.00	15.10	11.65	8.50					
Kaifeng	1	43.80	35.60	27.80	21.25	3.75				
	2	28.40	23.05	18.05	13.75	2.40				
	3	20.20	16.30	12.70	9.55	1.20				
Hsuchowfu	1	58.95	50.15	42.95	36.40	18.90	15.20			
	2	38.20	32.55	27.85	23.55	12.20	9.85			
	3	25.10	21.05	17.60	14.45	6.10	4.95			
Pengpu	1	69.10	60.30	53.10	46.55	29.05	25.35	10.15		
	2	44.57	39.10	34.40	30.10	18.75	16.40	6.55		
	3	28.40	24.35	20.90	17.75	9.40	8.25	——		
Pukow	1	79.25	71.05	63.25	56.70	39.20	36.10	20.90	10.80	
	2	51.45	46.10	41.10	36.80	25.45	23.40	13.55	7.00	
	3	31.75	27.85	24.25	21.10	12.75	11.75	——	——	

Third class tickets are not booked on home line

Business Prospects in Manchuria

Adviser to Governor-General of Manchuria Interivewed in Singapore.

Mr. Wu Lai-hsi, Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking and Adviser to the Governor-General of the three Eastern Provinces recently left for China after a visit to the Dutch East Indies and Malaya. Mr. Wu is no other than the third and last Chinese to win the Queen Scholarship in 1899. He was born in Singapore in 1881 and was educated in the Raffles Institution. On arrival in England he entered Emanuel College, Cambridge, when he took his B.A. on June 17, 1902, and four years later, took his M.A. degree. Apart from his university attainments he was a skilfull chess player and was the Secretary and vice-president of the Cambridge University Chess Club. For some years he was the president of the Far Eastern Society, an association of Oriental students at that University. After graduation Mr. Wu established a commission agent business under the firm-name of Hong Seng & Co., Lower Thames Street, London, and in 1913 he went to Peking relative to that business. This short stay in China changed his career to that of a journalist when he was made the Editor of the Peking *Gazette*. Eventually he was the Editor of the Peking *Daily News* up to the time it ceased operation, and was later the Editor of the *Far Eastern Times* for two months, when sickness overtook him. After resting in the hospital for a period of about six months, his health was restored, when he was appointed Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and he is now Adviser to the Governor-General of Manchuria.

Better Business Prospects

In an interview Mr. Wu said that the Nationalist Government was giving every encouragement to Chinese agriculturists to develop Manchuria. Banks, backed by the Government, were financing those who showed willingness to go there, at a very small rate of interest. The possibilities of business were greater in Manchuria than any where else in China, said Mr. Wu, and eventually all the Chinese would go there.

A Wrong Impression

Speaking on Manchuria Mr. Wu said: "There is a false impression that Manchuria is under Japanese control. Manchuria is a country judicially under Chinese sovereignty, and predominantly and increasingly Chinese in its population. The Japanese are creating the impression that their influence permeates Manchuria and they have spent millions there. The Chinese Government is now taking counter-action, and is allotting lands to Chinese agriculturists to develop the country. Yet another wrong impression is that Manchuria is populated with Manchus. This is absolutely incorrect, because there are few Manchus there. Manchus are to be found in the interior of China. Newspapers often make the mistake of mentioning the Manchu Army instead of the Chinese Army. The London *Times* and even *Reuter* often make the same mistake. The army is composed of the Shantung people who are Chinese and should be referred to as the Chinese Army".

Paradise of Professors

Continuing, Mr. Wu said: "The Chinese Government have decided to spend £3,000,000 for propaganda work in developing the possibilities of business, and as far as I can see, there is bigger scope there than anywhere else in China. The educational side of the children will be well looked after, as primary schools have been established. The professor who goes to Manchuria receives special consideration, and does not suffer from any of the ills of which we hear, such as arrears of salary, etc. The Government have built sixteen houses for the teachers, at the cost of $50,000, in the modern style. These houses will be rented out to them at the rate of $10 per month. Normally these houses will fetch a rent of $150. This is a great saving for those teachers with families. Those who have no families live in the dormitories free of charge. Although the primary teachers are paid in paper notes, provision is made to pay them in proportion when these depreciate in value. All things considered, Manchuria may be said to be a 'Paradise of Professors."

Railway Progress

"There have been more railways built in Manchuria in the last five years than in any other part of China," said Mr. Wu when questioned on the development in railways, "The trade is simply enormous because of the increase in population, and this is the result of mass migration from China. The misery caused by civil strife, and the encouragement given to the people by the Chinese Government are important factors in stimulating them to add a great country to the heritage of the Chinese people." And Manchuria, said Mr. Wu, is the only part of China where silver goes in, in other parts the silver has to pay for imports.

Local Merchant Receives Tribute from Manchurian General

Further conversation revealed that Mr. Wu Lai-hsi during his stay in Singapore handed to Mr. Tan Kah Kee, the Singapore millionaire, two mementoes from General Chang Hsueh-liang as an appreciation for the former's generosity towards educational matters. Mr. Tan Kah Kee's greatest contribution to the spread of education is the founding of a university in Amoy called the "University of Amoy." His initial contribution was $1,000,000 and for its maintenance he has made provision for an annual contribution of $120,000 for twenty-five years, making a grand total of $4,000,000. Dr. Lim Boon Keng, O. B. E. another Queen's Scholar, is the chairman of this university, and the different departments are in charge of distinguished professors with western qualifications and training. There is also a Middle School established by Mr. Tan Kah Kee in the village of Amoy, called Chit Bee, from which Mr. Tan Kah Kee comes. The Middle School, which has over 3,000 pupils, provides classes from kindergarten to a higher normal college with a technical department (fishery) attached.

Mr. Wu Lai-hsi when at Mukden last autumn drew the attention of General Chang Hsueh-liang to the absence of recognition of Mr. Tan Kah Kee's generosity, and General Chang asked Mr. Wu to pick from a collection of Chinese antiques and curios two specimens of Chinese craftsmenship as personal presents from him. Mr. Wu chose a sacrificial wine cup of golden amber colour made out of a rhinoceros horn during the period of the Ming dynasty for worship purposes in the Imperial Palace, and is a combination vermillion box and flower vase of crackle-ware porcelain made for the use of Emperor Chien-lung. Mr. Tan Kah Kee was very pleased with them and intended to send them to the Museum of the University of Amoy, but Dr. Lim Boon Keng and Mr. Wu Lai-hsi urged Mr. Tan Kah Kee to keep them in his house for a little time. Mr. Wu Lai-hsi was also responsible for the registration of the University of Amoy, which is now recognized by the Chinese Government.

Mr Wu Lai-hsi also made a personal present to the King of Siam. It took the form of a rare white porcelain elephant, size 8½ inches high and 10 inches in length, of the Chien-lung period (1736-1795) which was presented by this Emperor to one of the Buddhist temples in Peking, where it has been worshipped for the last 160 years. It is believed to be the only specimen of its kind in China. Mr. Wu has had several offers from collectors, but has hitherto refused to part with it on the religious principle that it should not go to a non-Buddhist country. He said, "I am not a devout Buddhist, but in matters of religion I should like to see that things are put in their proper places. This elephant is more sacred to the Siamese than to the Chinese. And a Chinese cannot give anything better to the Siamese Government than this. I understand that the 'white elephant' will be placed in a national temple in Siam for worshipping purposes."

The porcelain white elephant was handed by Mr. Wu Lai-hsi to the Siamese Vice-Consul in Singapore on receipt of a telegram from the King of Siam, intimating his pleasure to receive it.

K. C. Kwong, Singapore.

Million Dollar Airport Loan Signed by Sun Fo

Sun Fo, Minister of Railways and president of the Chinese National Aviation Corpation, on Tuesday, July 16, signed a loan agreement with the Aviation Exploration Company, Inc. The amount of the loan is G.$1,000,000 and in accordance with the terms is for a period of eight years and will bear interest at six percent. The loan will be advanced by the Curtiss-Robertson Airplane Interests, the proprietors of the Aviation Exploration Company, Inc., and will be used by the Chinese National Aviation Corporation, a Government organization, for the development of modern airports for use on air-mail lines chiefly connecting Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Canton and Peiping. It is understood that the Chinese corporation will supply the land while the money borrowed from the Curtiss-Robertson interests will be used for the development of the airports and other improvements necessary. The land and improvements will stand as security for the loan.

In an interview with *The Review* regarding the loan agreement, Sun Fo said, "The signing of the loan agreement constitutes the following up of the air-mail contracts signed last April for the inauguration of air-mail services in China. China needs more airports. So far we have only a few military aviation fields, hence the Curtiss-Robertson interests have agreed to furnish a loan for the building of suitable airports."

Note:—The text of the contracts entered into by the National Government and the Curtiss-Robertson aviation interests appeared in *The Review* on April 27 last.

(Continued from page 371)

CHINA'S CASE AGAINST THE SOVIET

The third is a "telegram from Harbin to Moscow via Vladivostok" dated January 19, stating that a printed form has been filled, that "all telegraph offices are now in our hands," that "pending the formal declaration of attitude" by Nanking towards the C.E.R. "the execution of the policy of terrorism at various places should be postponed....." that 120,000 gold roubles are required "for the organization of secret belligerent contingents at Mukden....."

The fifth instalment gave "the other three telegrams rescued by Chinese police from a stove in the Harbin Consulate." The first, "Moscow to Harbin via Vladivostok dated February 20, 1929," refers to the necessity of watching what action the Mukden authorities take in connection with the South, and if these authorities concentrate their attention on this, "it will be our opportunity for conducting extensive Communistic activities in the North-East." It was expected that the Third International would approve "various steps outlined in your scheme. However, the regulations of the Railway governing the employment of equal number of Chinese and Russian staff members shall be opposed, and all Russian employees who have not secured normal Soviet nationality shall be replaced by Communist members. The Third Interfiational has taken adequate steps in this connection as it would be very dangerous in case of a strike should such precautionary measures be not promptly taken." The Soviet Government planned a military demonstration on the border, but "before the preparations are completed such reports should be categorically denied." A military expert was to report to the Commission of the Third International "the number of troops in China and places where strong military forces are stationed.....the number of rifles, guns and hand grenades now in store.....measures for destroying these depots." Chinese comrades might be persuaded to handle the work

A telegram "to the Third International at Moscow from Harbin, via Vladivostok, dated January 20, 1929," says all Communist organizations in Mukden have been reorganized; that work done by comrades in the interior has been ineffective, but with the establishment of Communist organizations in Manchuria "which are conducting their activities through the medium of Chinese organizations, Party work has been progressing by leaps and bounds.....The 'cells' sent to China have all been confirmed by the Third International and these include 182 Chinese and 48 Russians .....The Third International is hastly training additional Party members to be sent to China to conduct Communist activities. Preparations are now being made to send 600 additional Chinese, 250 Russian and 200 Korean Communists to China to assist in the work....."

Furthermore, "preparations are now in full swing to conduct" a campaign of terrorism in different parts of China. "Members of the Chinese preparatory School.....all agreed to the suggestion of making preparations and of executing the schemes by ourselves, in the interest of the World Revolution Please send down the balance of the fund in the name of the Secret Organization of the Third International....."

The authorities at Mukden "lack strong determination and are unwilling to handle complicated .....We could bring about an open outbreak between Mukden and Nanking in the near future."

A "telegram from Moscow to Harbin via Vladivostok, dated January 23, 1929," states that "the Commission of the Third International, after having reviewed reports sent in from different places, has reached the following resolution." First, to "put up a strong united front against co-operation between Nanking and Mukden .....Should such co-operation materialize the Chinese Authorities would investigate" Communist activities.

"The Commission of the Third International" had decided to increase the fund to 350,000 gold roubles "to finance the campaign of terrorism against Chinese leaders." There are general instructions for Party members.

"The present moment is a good opportunity for us diplomatic representatives to achieve success.....In case the Party's activities should meet with a setback the Commission of the Third International shall organize a secret contingent to execute the scheme for the complete destruction of the Chinese Eastern Railway and all government organizations in the Three Eastern Province.

"The documents secured from certain military organizations are very useful to the Commission of the Third International....."

".....It is hoped that Chinese members of the Communist Party shall maintain a calm attitude and shall work on preliminary preparations with a spirit of friendly love for the success of our cause.

An interesting aspect is the attitude of "White" Russian emigres towards the present situation. There is a report that General Saveloff, a Cossack leader, has established his headquarters in Harbin and has already enrolled 600 men to fight the "Reds." Another report is to effect thot 5,000 "Whites" in

In the United States Court for China

WILLIAM F. JONES, Plaintiff,
vs
CLARETTA JONES and V. H. SPENCER, Defendants.

Cause No. 3197
Civil No. 1394
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China, July 23 1929.
L. T. KENAKE
Asst. Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this action is a suit for divorce.

WHEREAS, Plaintiff herein by his attorney on the 22nd day of July, 1929, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the first named defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 23rd day of July, 1929, the summons for first named defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found with the jurisdiction of this Court", and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 22nd day of July, 1929, WILLIAM F. JONES, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the first named defendant does not reside within the jurisdiction of this Honorable Court, and the exact place of her present residence is unknown to him.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 23rd day of July, 1929, ORDERED that service upon the first named defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW", a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the first named defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the named defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 10th day of August, 1929, the day of last publication of this ORDER; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT:

MILTON D. PURDY.
JUDGE

Dated: Shanghai, China
July 23, 1929.

the Manchuli district have organized a "self-defence corps" which will attack the Soviet troops in case these invade North Manchuria here.

In Shanghai, though some recognized spokesmen of the "White" community have declared their loyalty to China, and many emigres consider that a war would give them an opportunity to strike a blow at Soviet Russia, there are others, it appears, who feel the struggle as a national one between Russia and China, and are vehemently for Russia in the present crisis in spite of their antagonism to Bolshevism.

Whereas a week ago it appeared, from the Soviet "ultimatum" to China, that war was imminent, recent developments give some hope for a peaceful settlement. A *Reteur* message from Moscow quotes the official *Izvestia* as saying: "The U. S. S. R. does not want war and will fight against it. But if a single Chinese soldier crosses the frontier the U. S. S. R. will prove that it is capable of checking and worthily punishing the initiators of such an invasion." The Soviet Commissar of Transport is quoted as saying that the measures taken are due to reports of an attack from "White" emigres, and that for reasons of principle the Soviet Government will not declare war on China.

The Japanese press, at first very critical of China's action, began to be critical of Russia last week when hostilities seemed imminent. The comment of the foreign press in the Far East varies, but there is a tendency, while severely condemning Bolshevism, towards a certain sympathy with Russia in some aspects of the case. Such a viewpoint is well exprssed in an editorial in the British paper, the *Japan Chronicle*, as follows:

"That the Chinese have made a mistake, rhey should be able to see from the comment made by a paper so sympathetic as the *Manchester Guardian*, which unreservedly condemns their methods in dealing with the Chinese Eastern Railway. It certainly gives everybody who has railway interests in China something to think seriously about. The Russians had gone far in the way of taking the responsibility and sharing the credit; and, whatever complaints there were to make regarding propaganda, the wholesale arrests of officials and the seizure of the railway do not commend themselves as a desirable remedy. Having treated the Chinese Eastern Railway in this manner and 'got away with it,' what is to prevent the 'recovery' of every railway in China on similar terms? And yet, if the Chinese take a high-handed attitude, are they altogether to be blamed? The trouble goes back to the war days, when the Chinese were enconraged to break faith with Germans, Austrians, and later with Russians. Later, at Hankow, it was demonstrated that, provided the Chinese exhibited some unity of purpose and show of force, even the most powerful of the nations who were interested in the foreign establishment in China would surrender rights of considerable value. If China thinks she only has to make a show of force in order to get whatever she wants, it is not very surprising. At the of 1927 it looked as though what Britain was losing at Hankow Russia was gaining; but the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway is in historic sequence to the seizure of the Hankow Settlement—a fact for Mr. Borodin to ponder over in Moscow. Perhaps China is right. Although the expiry of the ultimatum and the Russian declaration breaking off relations have a warlike look, there is not likely to be war; and probably a part of the knowledge that if she made a fighting matter of it she would be fighting the battles of every 'bourgeois' State which has 'unequal treaties' with China."

Shanghai Chamber of Commerce Congratulates Premier MacDonald

The Associated Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai has sent a special telegram to Ramsay MacDonald, the new Labour Premier of Great Britain, congratulating him on his election, expressing dissatisfaction with the China Policy of the Conservative Government, and urging the abolition of unilateral privileges enjoyed by the British in China. Pointing out that British trade with China has fallen off since the May 30 incident of 1925 the telegram states that such a situation must adversely affect the unemployment situation in England, and concludes with the following words:

"In case you want to restore your lost market in China there is no alternative but to terminate all existing unequal treaties between China and Great Britain, to restore to China all special privileges which were forcibly secured under coercion, to find an adequate solution of the May 30th Incident of 1925 and enter into immediate negotiations with the National Government for the conclusion of a new treaty based on the principle of equality and mutual respect for each other's sovereignty. When you have done this British industry will naturally prosper and the unemplyment problem will be easily solved.

SECOND RUSSIAN NOTE TO CHINA

The reply of the Soviet Government, on July 18, to China's note of July 16, was received through the official Russian news agency, *Tass*, and published in the *North China Star*, American paper in Tientsin, as follows:

Moscow, July 18.—The People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R. has handed to the Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Moscow, Mr. Hsia Wei-soong, the following reply to the note of the Nanking Government of July 17th.

"Confirming the receipt of your note of July 17th containing the answer of the Chinese Government at Nanking to the note of the U. S. S. R. Government of July 13th I have the honour to advise you on behalf of the Government of the U. S. S. R. of the following:

"The Government of the U.S.S.R. considers the reply of the Chinese Government as unsatisfactory in content and hypocritic in tone.

"Desirous of reestablishing the legal basis in the relations between the U.S.S.R. and China which have been disturbed by the Chinese Authorities, the Government of the U.S.S.R. has advanced in its note of July 13th three absolutely necessary and perfectly moderate proposals:

Proposals Made

"1. The cancellation of one-sided and entirely unlawful actions of the Chinese Authorities on the Chinese Eastern Railway which are violating the existing relations between the U.S.S.R. and China.

"2. The cessation of repressions against Soviet citizens and Soviet institutions.

"3. The convocation of a conference by both sides to regulate all questions connected with the Chinese Eastern Railway.

"The Chinese Government in its reply to the proposals of the U.S.S.R. has essentially rejected these proposals.

"Instead of the restoration of the Peiping and Mukden agreements which have been abolished by one-sided action of the Chinese Authorities and retaining the basis for neighbourly relations, the note of the Chinese Government sanctions the one-sided abolishing of this agreement and thereby destroys the possibility of normal relations between two States.

Sanctions Seizure

"Instead of reversing the unlawful actions of the tupan of the Chinese Eastern Railway who has violently removed from office official persons appointed by the administration and by the request of the U.S.S.R., the note of the Chinese Government sanctions these unlawful actions justifying thereby the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

"Instead of the discontinuation of the unlawful repressions against Soviet citizens and Soviet institutions the note of the Chinese Government sanctions these repressions and hypocritically attempts to justify them by the false reference to some mass repressions against Chinese citizens in the U.S.S.R., being well aware that repressions in the U.S.S.R. are being applied only against an insignificant group of spies, opium traders, den keepers, smugglers and other criminal elements among the Chinese citizens.

Note Evasive

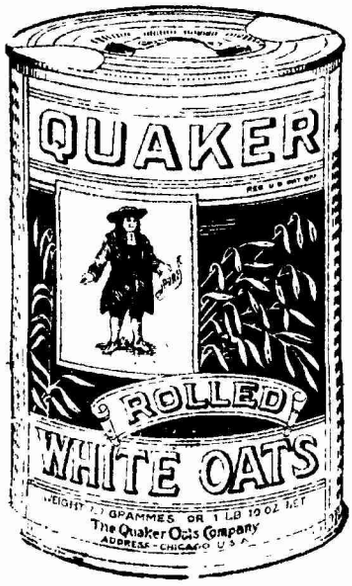
"Instead of a direct agreement for an immediate convocation of a conference by two sides to regulate all controversial questions, the note of the Chinese Government evades this question rejecting thereby the proposal of the U.S.S.R. for a conference and destroying the possibility of regulating the dispute by agreement of two sides.

"The reference of the note of the China Government to propaganda as the cause of the unlawful actions of the Chinese Authorities is false and hypocritic, for the Chinese Authorities possess on their territory sufficient means to prevent and to stop such activity had it actually taken place without seizing the Chinese Eastern Railway and severing the treaty relations existing between China and U.S.S.R.

Want Railway First

"The real reason for the violent actions of the Chinese authorities on the Chinese Eastern Railway and the sanctioning of the violence by the Chinese note of July 17th becomes particularly clear from the official declaration of the head of the Chinese state, Mr. Chiang Kai-shek, published in the press. In this declaration, Mr. Chiang Kai-shek speaking of the unlawful actions of the Chinese Authorities on the Chinese Eastern Railway and justifying these actions plainly declares: "Our steps are designed to take the Chinese Eastern Railway. Our hands contain nothing unusual-we want first to take hold of the Chinese Eastern Railway, then to take up the discussion of all the questions." This statement of Mr. Chiang Kai-shek leaves no doubt as to the real meaning of the note of the Chinese Government of July 17th.

50 Years "Keeping Faith"!



Millions own their health to a daily diet of Quaker Oats. Perfectly balanced in nutritive value, this great food yields energy, strength, builds bone and muscle, aids blood and nerves—keeps bodies fit! Doctors, dieticians, educators, have trusted and recommended it for 50 years.

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Means Exhausted

"In view of the above, the Government of the U.S.S.R. notes that the means necessary to regulate amicably the controversies and disputes on the Chinese Eastern Railway caused by the Chinese Authorities and aggravated by the note of the China Government of July 17th have been exhausted.

"On the basis of the above facts the Government of the U.S.S.R. is compelled to take the following measures placing the entire reponsibility for the consequences upon the Chinese Government:

Steps Taken

"1. To recall all Soviet diplomatic, consular and commercial representatives from the territory of China.

"2. To recall persons appointed by the Government of the U.S.S.R. on the Chinese Eastern Railway from the territory of China.

"3. To suspend all railway communications between China and the U.S.S.R.

"4. To order the diplomatic and consular representatives of the Chinese Republic in the U.S.S.R. to leave immediately the territory of the U.S.S.R.

"At the same time the Government of the U.S.S R. declares that it reserves all rights arising from the Peking and Mukden agreements of 1924.—Karakhan."

Kao Ying Case to be Tried in U. S.

Mr. and Mrs. Kao Ying and Su En-foon, the ex-Chanceller of the Chinese Consulate in San Francisco, are to be prosecuted in the United States on charges of opium smdggling, by order of the Federal Government, instead of being turned over to Chinese authorities as was requested by a number of Chinese organizations. The opium was discovered in Mrs. Kao's baggage, along with other contraband articles, when her trunks and suitcases were opened by customs officials in San Francisco July 8.

Congress Library Receives Chinese Books

The Library of Congress at Washington, D.C., has recently received from China a private library consisting of 1,700 titles and 20,000 volumes of private encyclopedias and collected writing- of individual authors. The collection of Chinese books in the Library ot Congress now totals 135,000 volumes and is the largest in the western world. Officials are endeavoring to make it a world wide center for Chinese research

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION
No. 1156

RE-EXPORT TO KIAOCHOW

Acting under instructions from the Inspector General of Customs, the public is hereby notified that the present practice of issuing drawbacks to duty-paid foreign goods and coast trade duty-paid native produce re shipped to Kiaochow is to cease, and that re exports to that port are in future to be treated in the same way as shipments to other treaty ports. The new procedure is to become effective on 1st August, 1929.

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs

CUSTOM HOUSE.
SHANGHAI, 24th July, 1929.

STRIKING DEVELOPMENTS IN PICK CASE; APPLICATION FOR ARREST OF COMPLAINANT

(*Continued from page 374*)

dealings with him at all. "So how could Pick have taken any money from Nien? There's something at the back of it all." He asked once more for warrants to be issued.

Judge Chau asked why the police had not told Chang to come to court when they received the negative from him. Prosecutor Bryan said he could send a detective out for him if the Court desired.

Pick, called to the stand and questioned, said the photo he saw at the police station was larger than that now produced, with much more typewriting.

Aiers on Stand Again

Prosecutor Bryan told the Court that Commissioner Aiers was present, and had some valuable testimony to give. Aiers took the stand, and was questioned by Van den Berg.

Witness told of Pick's visits to him. Defendant had brought a letter to the Commissioner of Police, who had called in Aiers and asked about him in connection with this letter, with complained of detectives interfering with and "provoking" him. Pick had come to Aiers and spoken to him, saying that he had $5,000 coming to him and was in urgent need of it. He spoke of Oviannikov as the man who had been trying to get him into trouble, and described him, with details, as a bandit, murderer, thief, and now a Red spy. Pick had wept considerably, and said he was in great difficulties. Though the whole C.I.D. was against him, he had something on the whole C.I.D. Aiers promised him to make inquiries, and stop the provocation, "if there was any," but upon talking to Oviannikov and Robertson "was assured that the whole thing was lies."

Pick had come again, and talked a long time, saying he must get his $5,000 even if he had to go to Fessenden or the British Consul for it. Aiers said he replied that he could please himself, as he knew nothing about the case. Pick said he needed $1,500 to go away from Shanghai and Aiers said he advised him to continue in his work and save up money.

Aiers said further that Pick had told him he was working for the American Secret Service, but the police had been trying to get him out of his job.

"He said that Clarke had already caused him to commit a criminal act by not paying him money due to him. I asked how and he says he caused him to get $2,000 from a Chinese in a gambling case. I told him that if so he would have to suffer for it, and that he certainly would be arrested for a criminal offense."

Aiers is Cross-Examined

Concluding his story, Aiers was questioned briefly by Attorney Schuhl: "Mr. Aiers, you say to the court that Mr. Pick came to you as an officer of the C.I.D., and confessed having committed an offense by taking $2,000 from a Chinese?"

"I did not say that. You must put it in proper order and sequence...."

"And you said in connection with a gambling case."

"I did not say a gambling case. I said a club."

"....Here is a man you said was afraid of detectives, who told you he wanted to get away, wanted $1,500, who has been charged with every offense he could possibly be charged with, coming to you to confess that he had committed an offense. Does that sound reasonable?"

"I never said he was scared of all the detectives."

The Court adjourned the case until July 31, and announced that they would issue summonses to Nien and Chang for that date. If they fail to appear the Court will issue warrants for their arrest.

British Paper Comments Upon Japanese Seizure of Popular Korean

With regard to the seizure and deportation of Mr. W. H. Lyuh, naturalized Cninese citizen of Korean birth, by Japanese agents in Shanghai, where he is well known to thousands and of Chinese and foreign sportsmen and others, *Japan Chronicle*, British Liberal paper published at Kobe, has the following caustic comments to make upon the Jaaanese telegraphic report of the case, and upon the conduct of the Japanese authorities:

A Rengo telegram yesterday (July 12) stated that one Ro Un-kyo, a "noted Communist and leader of the Independence Movement for Korea," had been arrested by the Japanese police while watching a baseball match. The telegram continues:

Ro Un-kyo acts ostensibly as sports coach of the Futan University here, but is in reality a promoter of Communist and other secret movements.

The consular police expect that, as a result of his arrest and examination, some important revelations will be forthcoming.

It looks like the time-honored procedure. That he is "in reality" a promoter of Communist movements means that he is suspected of being so. The "revelations" will consist of such confessions as can be extorted from him, with other suspicions tacked on. If he has sufficient resolution to withstand "examination" there will be no revelations "as its result."

The Japanese authorities use every kind of pressure they possibly can to prevent Koreans from becoming Chinese citizens. They have an idea that they are in a much stronger position when they retain the right to arrest and punish them —a right which will disappear when extraterritoriality is abolished. If Britain had ever tried to prevent emigrant Irishmen from becoming American citizens, there would have been some very painful remarks from Washington.

One would have supposed that when a citizen had proved excessively hostile any country would be only too glad to see him transfer his allegiance elsewhere. But Japan has not only repeated in Korea every folly of which England was guilty in Ireland; she has invented an extra one.

State Council Approves Sino-American Aviation Contract

At a recent meeting the State Council approved the signing of a contract by Minister Sun Fo, for the China National Aviation Corporation, with Dr. George Sellett, attorney for Aviation Exploration, Inc., of America. The contract was signed on July 16 by the two signators and provides for a loan of about $1,000,000 by the American firm to the Chinese government China National Aviation Corporation, the money to be used in erecting airports and intermedjate landing fields for the proposed Shanghai-Hankow, Nanking-Peiping and Hankow-Canton air mail lines. The agreement states that the money is to be refunded to the Americans on or before January 1, 1938, meanwhile bearing interest at 6 per cent.

Although terms of the original agreement signed April 17, stipulated that the construction of airports and intermediate landing fields should be completed within six months from that date, the period has now been advanced, by mutual decision, to six months from the conclusion of the contract which has just been approved by the Council. However, according to Dr. Sellet, representing Aviation Exploration, Inc., the Nanking-Hankow airline airports will be available for use when service is inaugurated between those cities sometime in October. The other two lines, the Nanking-Peiping and Canton-Hankow, probably will begin to operate early in January.

Memorial Service for Chang Tso-lin

A memorial service was held in Mukden on June 23 to commemorate the first anniversary of the death of Marshal Chang Tso-lin. The chief mourner was Chang Hseuh-liang, son of the war lord. Delegates from the Peiping Legations and many representatives from generals inside the Great Wall were present, and Liu Kwang, representative of Chiang Kai-shek, read a memorial address.

From June 20 to June 23 all banks and schools in Mukden were closed, flags were at half-mast and a constant stream of people called at the palace, where the body of the Marshal lies in state, to pay their respects and present their gifts. The inner court was covered with a huge mat shed hung with memorial scrolls and the court was decorated with wreaths of paper flowers. At the north end of the court stood a large table on which was a picture of Chang Tso-lin surrounded by a wreath of flowers and with incense burners and sacrificial gifts of fruit and food of all kinds before it. At each side of the steps stood a row of paper figures, men on one side and women on the other, and little imitation temples. As each guest arrived, the band played a few notes to prepare the mourners, kneeling by the side of the ancestral tablet and picture, to respond to the bow of the new arrival.

The body of Marshal Chang still lies in state awaiting the completion of the $14,000 tomb being prepared by Chang Hseuh-liang. The cost of the tomb, the memorial services and the coming burial ceremonies are to be contributed by the five northeastern provinces.

Chinese Educators Spend Vacations in P. I.

About twenty educators from Canton and South China are now in the Philippine Islands spending their vacations in Baguio, Mountain Province. They arrived in Manila July 4 according to an account given in the Manila *Bulletin* the following day. The group includes professors from the Ling Nan University, the Hackett Medical College and the True Light Middle School of Canton.

PLANS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF AIRPORTS IN NANKING

(*Continued from page 372*)

side for arrivals.

Landing fields, as distinct from main airports, should preferably have an area at least 600 meters square (or if circular, 600 meters in diameter) and should evidently have their greatest dimension in the direction of the prevailing wind. The emergency landing field requires materially less land—a plot 250 meters square being usually deemed ample, and an even smaller plot suffices if its long dimension is parallel with the prevailing wind.

Existing Nanking Airplane Landing Field

At the present time, the only landing field at Nanking is the military aviation ground, which is located south-west of the Ming-Ku-Kung. This field is roughly 600 meters square. Its location is in the direct line of the desirable north-east expansion of the business district, and the land will therefore very shortly be too valuable for use as an airport. Furthermore, retention of this tract of land for aviation purposes would greatly hamper logical building development and a few years after the Central Railway Passenger Station is built, the field would be hemmed in by buildings. It has been well developed to suit the needs of military aviation, but is evidently too small to accommodate the anticipated growth of commercial air transportation. For these reasons, it is therefore recommended strongly that a new field in a preferable location be developed, and the present field surrendered for building purposes.

Prevailing Winds

The airport and landing field sites described in a subsequent section of this report have been studied in the light of knowledge concerning the prevalent winds.

The winter winds at Nanking are largely from the north and north-east; and spring and summer winds, from the north-east and east. In the autumn the wind veers back from east through north-east to north. The north-east is the prevailing wind direction for the year. Landing fields should therefore have their main runways in this direction.

Recommended Airport and Landing Field Sites

The recommended location for the main airport is a short distance due west of the extreme south-east corner of the walled city. This site and those for smaller landing fields are shown on the large map accompanying the report on the street system. The land is almost free of buildings. To make it available as an airport, it will be necessary to dyke the land, since it is below the flood level of the Yangtse River (as is nearly all the flat land outside the walled area). Light grading will have to be done, progressively, to satisfy the growing needs to be met by the airport. It should be developed sector by sector. The center of the airport is 3.6 kilometers from Nan Men; 8.5 kilometers from the Central Railway Passenger Station; and 10.5 kilometers from the National Government Center. These distances are measured along the routes of proposed main arterial streets or parkways.

A special landing field for combined military and official purposes has been located, after a careful reconnaissance, 0.7 kilometers south of the lower boundary of the National Government Center (2.5 kilometers from the proposed site of the first government buildings to be erected); and only 5.0 kilometers from the Central Passenger Railway Station, over the recommended new streets. The dimensions of the field are roughly 1000 by 1200 meters. This field is virtually level and is now used for the raising of grain. As it contains no rice paddies, there will be virtually no grading required. Its location has been specially chosen to expedite the arrival of government officials coming by airplane from other cities; and can be used for military airplanes should the occasion arise for defense of the National Government buildings and Railway Station. Both this landing field and the main airport will be served by the recommended railroad belt-line loading south from Hsia-Kwan through the proposed Industrial District.

In order to meet the combined needs of amphibian planes and seaplanes, a landing field has been designated on the east bank of the Kiang Shin Channel, due west of Hsueh-Hsi-Men. This landing field is already suitably dyked and is level. Practically no grading will be required. It is somewhat irregular in shape and measures roughly 1300 meters from north-east to south-west, and 600 meters at right angles to the Kiang Shin Channel giving it an area of roughly 1000 mow. The width can however be increased by annexing additional land to the east that is now overgrown with reeds. This addition would require a certain amount of grading, due to its irregular surface. The distance that a seaplane would have to taxi from its hanger north along the channel to the open river is less than four kilometers. This disadvantage is slight compared to the great cost that would be involved for dyking a field on the Yangtse River side of Kiang Shin Island and providing a highway and bridge for access to the city.

In the future, when the need arises, there should be a landing field on the Pukow side of the Yangtse River. This field should be located along the river bank so that the hangars may serve for both land and sea-planes. Any land in Pukow suitable for a landing field will require dyking, as all the flat land floods at a river elevation of 18 to 20 feet above Nanking Tide Guage Zero.

The military parade ground a short distance south of Fu-Chou Hill offers a most unusual opportunity for the location of a landing field in the heart of the city, without thereby interfering with the logical spread of building development. The fact that it is adjacent on the west to Central University and on the east to the Central Military Academy places the field out of the logical line of commercial and business expansion. The field is somewhat small (475 by 550 meters) but could be enlarged by the addition of flat land to the immediate north. If this field were designated for aviation purposes it is believed that its central location would be unique—something possessed by no other city in the world. It is indicated on the map as a potential site rather than as a definite recommendation. If at some future time, it should be decided to move the military barracks to some other location, serious consideration should then be given to the advantages of this field for aviation, before subdividing the land with streets and giving it over to building development.

Acquisition and Designation of Land

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the land for the future airport and landing fields should be acquired as soon as is possible. If the land is not now acquired, it will gradually be developed with buildings, thus making it less readily available. Furthermore the land is now very cheap and will assuredly increase in value with the progressive development of metropolitan Nanking. Many cities in the United States and Europe, faced with the imperative need of providing themselves with aviation fields, have been obliged to invest large amounts of capital for the purchase of the required land. When enough land is not acquired at the start, the price of adding adjacent land thereafter is inevitably higher.

As already pointed out, when the land has been acquired and designated for use as aviation fields to be improved as needed, the areas not immediately required can best be used as public parks. A desirable alternative would be to rent some of this land for agricultural purposes.

Conclusion

In this report the recommendation has been made for the development of one main airport, 2500 meters in diameter. This should be improved in eight steps, as required, each step to consist of a 4500 sector. Evidently the sectors nearest the city should be the first to be developed. In addition, landing fields sites have been investigated and recommended in the following locations: (a) south of National Government Center; (b) adjacent to shore of Kiang Shin Channel; (c) adjacent to river bank, on Pukow side. A potential site is also suggested—the military parade ground situated immediately west of Central Military Academy.

It is believed that all those fields will eventually be required in view of the rapid development of air transportation anticipated in China. At the National Capital, air mail and passenger business will assuredly be far above the average for other Chinese cities. Nanking has a remarkable opportunity in that the land needed for aviation is readily available and can be secured at locations much closer to the central districts than is the case in most cities of the world.

Nanking, July 20, 1929.

Government Radio Service Receives First Test

July 20 the Chinese Government Radio Service was given a severe test when the south bound cable from Shanghai to Hongkong, Manila and the Dutch East Indies became heavily congested due to the rerouting of a portion of the European traffic which normally passes over the Great Northern route. Messages were passed to Hongkong within an average of less than ten minutes of filing, and the following day, with the cables still congested, traffic was already moving steadily.

Manifesto to Powers From Chinese Government on Sino-Russian Crisis

Nanking, July 20.

The following manifesto from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is addressed to the Foreign Powers on the Sino-Russian crisis.

"During 1919 and 1920 the new Russian Government repeatedly published declarations of friendliness towards the Chinese people and their Government, which the latter, in accordance with their principle of universal brotherhood, and peace, readily accepted with an open heart. Hence, the Sino-Russian pact of 1924 was signed, thereby establishing relations between the two countries. Since then our Government and people have at no time failed to treat the Russian Government and the Russian people with reciprocity and in a spirit of mutual assistance.

Communist Propaganda

However, in the course of 1927 there were repeatedly discovered throughout China Communist propaganda schemes planned and directed by the Soviet Embassy, Soviet Consulates and various other Soviet commercial organizations, where Communists were hiding themselves, secretly plotting against the Chinese Government and the destruction of Chinese society. For this reason the Chinese Government was constrained to withdraw its recognition of Soviet diplomatic and consular authorities in China and suspend the various commercial organizations of the Soviet Union in order to prevent a sudden uprising of Communists in the hope that Soviet Russia would awake to its misdoings and return to proper diplomatic relations withe China.

This was why in the past few years the Chinese Government has tolerated and permitted those Soviet diplomatic and consular officials and other commercial functionaries who have surreptitiously remained in North China, to maintain their usual functions.

Suddenly, however, on May 27, Communist leaders of Soviet Russia in Manchuria held a meeting for the purpose of spreading the programme of Communism of the Third Internationale at the Soviet Consulate in Harbin, during the raid on which by the authorities of the North-eastern provinces, documents relative to secret plottings for the destruction of the unification of China, the organization of an assassins corps for Nanking, Liaoning (Manchuria) and other important centres as well as the organization of a secret army for the destruction of the Chinese Eastern Railway were seized together with other Red propaganda material designed to prolong internal strife in China.

Most of the culprits arrested were important staff members of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Union of the Chinese Eastern Railway Workers, the Centrosojus, the Soviet Mercantile Fleet, the Soviet Far Eastern Petroleum Syndicate and other commercial organizations of Soviet Russia in the Far East.

The Seizure of the Railway

In order to exterminate the scource of trouble, the local authorities of Manchuria, with a view to maintaining peace and order, were forced to take appropriate measures with regard to the administratiun of the Chinese Eastern Railway and seal the above-mentioned Soviet organizations. Such remedial methods of dealing with the situation were within the realm of necessity because the Chinese Government and people with their tradition for peace, would never over-reach themselves unless forced to do so.

Unfortunately, the Government of the Soviet Union failed to awake to its mistakes and suddenly on the 13th instant presented conditions contrary to the facts of the case, at the same time demanding a reply within a specified timelimit. The Chinese Government, in accordance with its traditional policy of forbearance, sent an appropriate reply, based upon the facts of the case, expressing the hope that the various outstanding Sino-Soviet questions would be amicably settled by peaceful negotiations.

The second Note of the Government of the Soviet Union again ignores the facts of the case and purposely further complicates this situation by announcing—

(1) The withdrawal of Soviet Diplomatic, Consular and and other commercial representatives from China;

(2) The recall of all Soviet Officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway;

(3) The suspension of railway commucieation between Russia and China;

(4) The immediate departure from Soviet Russia of all Chinese diplomatic and consular officials.

Completely Exposed

The entire text of the communication contains nothing but emptp phrases designed to mislead the whole world, no reference being made to China's proposal to despatch representatives for a peaceful negotiation of the various issues contained in the National Government's reply of July 16. This is sufficient proof of the customary evasion of Soviet Russia in its international dealings as well as its aggressive aspirations towards China. The Soviet Government's violation of the Agreement is thus completely exposed.

At any rate the precipitation of the present Chinese Eastern Railway incident represents the culmination of the Soviet Government's violation of the (Mukden-Soviet) Pact (of 1924) the machinations of the Soviet Consular authorities in Harbin and the utilization of the Chinese Eastern Railway including its staff member for the purpose of Communist Propaganda with a view to overthrowing the Chinese Government through the falsification of the seals of the diplomatic and consular authorities of various other countries and general disturbances throughout Manchuria.

Soviet Violation of Faith

It is not merely a question of the rights over the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Sino-Soviet Agreement for the Chinese Eastern Railway was concluded on the principle that the line was purely for commercial and communication purposes. It was clearly provided that the two Governments should assist each other, each refraining from any organized movement against the political institutions and society of the other, such, for example, as propaganda of a detrimental nature. Soviet Russia, however, not only made use of the staff members of the Railway and its revenue for communist propaganda and to assist various coun er-revolutionary elements in China, but also plotted for the overthrow of the Chinese Government. This constitutes a total disregard of the spirit of the Agreement and a violation of international faith.

The Chinese Government, having discovered the Soviet Government's illegal utliization of the Railway and the Soviet Consulates for purpose of instigating internal strife in China and other organized methods of destruction, resolutely adopted appropriate meansures for the disposal of the railway situation. It was a proper and a preventive method against internal disorder.

The various documentary evidence discovered at the Soviet Consulate in Harbin is therefore published for the information of the various friendly Powers so that they may judge for themselves the merits of the case and also to enable them to see the deliberate destruction of international communication, the violation of the Agreement and the sinister scheme to bring about internal discorder in China on the part of Soviet Russia.

Spirit of the Kellogg Pact

However, China shall devote itself to the preservation of world peace, being well aware that world peace is earnestly desired by the National Government and the entire Chinese people. China, therefore, shall utilize legitimate measures for self-defence, being thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the (Kellogg) Anti-War Pact.

Should Soviet Russia flagrantly violate China's right of self-protection, the responsibility of destroying the peace of the world shall rest with Soviet Russia, not China.

The Chinese Government and the Chinese people earnestly hope that the various friendly Governments and their peoples will take cognizance of the National Government's exposure of the various subversive plots for internal uprisings in China as well as the sinister scheme of the Soviet Government for the destruction of China's national unification, plots of assassination (in Nanking, Liaoning and other important centres in China) and the organization of a secret army for destructive purposes with a view to robbing China of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The Chinese Government also declares that suspension of rail communication between Russia and China means the destruction of rail communication between the two countries by the Government of the Soviet Union for which the latter must assume sole responsibility."—Kuo Min.

Stricter Financial Administration

The Ministry of Finance has recommended to the State Council that provincial and municipal governments be instructed to submit budgets to the Executive Yuan at the beginning of each fiscal year for examination by the Ministry of Finance and the Control Yuan; that no new local taxes be imposed or public loans floated without the approval of the Legislative Yuan and the authorization of the State Council on the recommendation of the Ministry of Finance; and that the Provincial Commissioners of Finance be instructed to submit annual reports to the Executive Yuan. These measures are designed to secure a better supervision of financial administration throughout the country.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service.

Harbin, July 17.—Soviet troops are being concentrated in the districts of Manchuli and Pograchinaya, while Chinese forces have started mobilization in the direction of the border.

Moscow, July 18.—The Soviet Government has issued a note declaring the severance of diplomatic relations with China.

Peiping, July 18.—The Soviet Government has wired M. Seribriakof, who was en route to Harbin to negotiate with the Chinese authorities, to return to Moscow.

Nanking, July 18.—Chiang Kai-shek has instructed Chang Hsueh-liang to prepare defensive arrangements on the Manchurian border.

Peiping, July 19.—Chang Hseuh-liang has left Peitaiho for Mukden.

Peiping, July 19.—M. Spilbanet, Consul in the Soviet Embassy, has been instructed by the Moscow Government to withdraw homeward at once.

Harbin, July 18.—Chinese authorities have proclaimed martial law here.

Nanking, July 19.—Upon receipt of the report of the Soviet note severing diplomatic relations, Chiang Kai-shek last night called a meeting of all the leading members of the National Government.

Nanking, July 19.—The National Government has telegraphed Chinese diplomatic and consular officials and Chinese citizens residing within Soviet terretory to withdraw within three days.

Harbin, July 19.—The Naval Headquarters of the North-east District has despatched three light cruisers to the district of the Sungari River and the Heiling River to strengthen the defence of the coast.

Nanking, July 19.—At the State Council meeting it was decided that all staff members of the Soviet Embassy and Consulates be taken to the border under escort and all Chinese diplomatic officials be recalled from Russia.

Tokyo, July 20.—The Government at yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet reached a decision as to counter-measures to be adopted by Japan in the event of hostilities between Japan and China.

Peiping, July 20.—The American Minister, J. V. A. MacMurray, who was to return home July 24, has decided to postpone his departure indefinitely.

Manchuli, July 20.—Soviet cavalry is reported to have pushed forward several hundred yards from the border.

Tokyo, July 20.—Telegraphic communications between Harbin and Mukden are reported to have been interrupted.

Tsingtao, July 21.—Six Japanese cotton mills today proclaimed a three-day lockout.

Harbin, July 20.—800 Soviet employees and 400 Soviet teachers in schools along the C. E. R. have tendered their resignations and are withdrawing to Dairen or Russia.

Harbin, July 20.—Soviet Consul-General M. Merinikof and a number of Soviet consular officials, who have been detained here, were permitted to leave today.

Tientsin, July 21.—The Soviet Consul here has asked the understanding of the Japanese Consul-General regarding the evacuation of 300 Soviet Russians belonging to the families of Soviet officials in Tientsin and Peiping.

Harbin, July 21.—It is reported that Soviet employees of the C. E. R. in Progranichinaya, 36 in all, have resigned.

Harbin, July 21.—The local consular body is negotiating with the C. E. R. authorities for the operation of a special train for the use of more than 80 foreign travellers who have been compelled to remain in Harbin owing to the interruption of train service.

(Continued on page 407)

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

J. B. Powell, Editor

4 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuo minchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Tuesday, July 16.—Preparations for the reorganization and reduction of the Kwangtung Provincial Forces into 4 divisions are in progress under the supervision of Chen Chi-tan.—C. T. Wang, who has arrived in Tsingtao, will inspect the municipal administration there before returning to the capital.—The National Reclamation Conference was formally convened yesterday under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture.—The Fukien Anti-Communist Army, now concentrated at Changchow, is ready to advance towards Lungyen.—Yeh Wei-chun, who was recently appointed Assistant Commander of the 3rd Army Corps, has handed over the command of the 1st Division to Tsao Wan-hsun.—At the weekly memorial service yesterday, Chiang-Kai-shek reported at length on the results of his recent trip to the North with special reference to the Northwestern situation and the state of Party affairs in the North.—A provincial military rehabilitation conference will be held at Hengchow July 20 to devise measures for the reorganization of the Hunan Army and the suppression of bandits.—Admiral Chen Chek, of the southern squadron, is on his way to Nanking to attend the conference for naval disbandment.—All the troops under Hsian Han-ping and Mu Chain-hsiun in Kiangsi have been withdrawn to Kwangtung.—All military levies along the Lunghai Railway Line in Kiangsu territory have been cancelled.—Liu Chin-hu reports that Linying, Yeyang, Loyang, Ninling, Lusan and Paofoung districts in Honan have successively fallen into the hands of bandits.—C. T. Wang has suggested that the Taitung-Tsinan Railway be constructed with the surplus funds of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway.

Wednesday, July 17.—Preparations are under way for the convocation of a conference of Mongolian and Tibetan representatives under the auspices of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee.—Chen Chi-tang, special representative of the Central Disbandment Committee, is to divide Kwangtung into 4 pacification areas.—Hsu Mo, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu, in a communication to the Acting Senior Consul at Shanghai, requests that the Municipal Council be instructed to remove all barbed wire barricades and refrain from putting up iron gates along the boundary lines of the Settlement.—Negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of Amity and Commerce between China and Czechoslovakia are progressing smoothly.—Chiang Kai-shek yesterday called a meeting of the National Reorganization and Disbandment Committee.—According to regulations governing the winding up of the Bureaux of Foreign Affairs in the various provinces, all diplomatic questions throughout the country will be attended to by the Central Government.—Hupeh Government is to issue an industrial loan of $20,000,000 for the purpose of starting industrial enterprises and re-opening factories in Hupeh.—A meeting of military commanders was held in Tsinan yesterday for the discussion of a systematic campaign against bandits in Shantung.—The Executive Yuan has proposed to the State Council the appointment of delegates to the International Conference of Raw Silk Experts to be held in New York October 15.—The number of Chinese consulates in foreign countries is be increased at stated periods to meet the demands of overseas Chinese.—Ho Ying-ching, Inspector-General of Military Training, has left Hankow for Nanking in response to a summons from Chiang Kai-shek.—Kwantung forces are to be reduced to two divisions and one independent brigade with a total strength of not more than 25 000 men.—Lu Chung-lin has accepted the post of Director of the Disbandment Office of the 2nd Group Army.—The Chinese Telegraph Office has been ordered to suspend the press privileges of Hallett Abend, *New York Times* correspondent.

Thursday, July 18.—A meeting of representatives of the Ministers of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Interior and Judicial Administration has been called by the Opium-Suppression Committee to devise a scheme for the enforcement of opium-suppression measures.—The Central Political Council has announced the appointment of the members of the Kwangtung River Conservancy Board.—The Northeastern authorities are reported to have ordered the abolition of the Land Office attached to the Chinese Eastern Railway.—A Central Reclamation Bank with branch offices in important centers throughout the country is soon to be established.—The China National Products Association and the Silk and Cotton Goods Trade Union of Chekiang and Kiangsu request that negotiations be entered into with the French authorities for the reduction of import duties on Chinese silk and silk goods in Annam.—It has been decided that a bandit-suppression army composed of six battalions be organized for a campaign against Communist bandits in Fukien.—Chang Hsueh-liang has devised a scheme for the stabilization of the Fengpiao in the Three Eastern Provinces.—The Kwangsi Government was formally inaugurated July 15.—It has been decided, subsequent to conferences between Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang, that the 3rd Group Army be reduced to 12 divisions, each province to be garrisoned by 3 divisions; the 2nd Group Army will be limited to eight divisions in Shensi and Kansu.—The section of the Yungting River dyke between Hsi Tai Ying and Ying Chia Ying was broken yesterday afternoon causing much damage.—Employees of the Peiping telegraph offices have come to an agreement with the management concerning wages and support of the Labor Union.

Friday, July 19.—Ho Chen-chun reports that over 20 districts have been sacked and reduced to ruins by bandits in western Honan.—A meeting of the Directors of the Disbandment Offices and members of the National Military Reorganization and Disbandment Committee is to be held in Nanking early in August.—A scheme for the improvement of river communication throughout the country has been formulated by the National Reconstruction Committee.—A party of deputies and foreign advisers of the Ministry of Railways left Nanking yesterday on a tour of inspection of the Government Railways.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been requested by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shantung to protest to the Japanese Government against the interference of the Japanese Consul at Tsingtao with the internal administration of the port.—Chang Hsueh-liang has returned to Shenyang from Peitaiho, where he has been on vacation.—Notes issued by the former Central Bank of Canton will be redeemed at par value in three periods, beginning from August 1.—Formal negotiations for the proposed Sino-Czechoslovakian Treaty of Amity and Commerce are to be opened when C. T. Wang returns to Nanking and can personally attend to the matter.—Yen Hsi-shan has decided to disband 80 regiments.

Saturday, July 20.—The convocation of the National Disbandment Conference has been set for August 1. Chang Ching hui denies reports of a clash between Chinese and Soviet troops in Suifenho.—The State Council has ordered that members of Soviet diplomatic and consular services in China be accorded protection and safely escorted to the Russian border.—A plan for the compulsory employment of the unemployed in land reclamation work was discussed at a meeting of the National Reclamation Conference yesterday.—Chu Shao-yang, Chinese Minister to Finland has been appointed to negotiate for the conclusion of a Sino-Finnish Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.—A contract for a loan of one million dollars gold has been signed between the American Curtis Aviation Company and the China National Aviation Corporation.—Details of the raid by Chinese police on the Soviet Consulate-General in Harbin, May 27, have been made public.—Three students of the Fifth Provincial Middle School, convicted of being Communists, were shot at Changsha yesterday.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed the Central University to investigate the mission schools in Nanking.—Chang Shou-ho has been sent to Changsha by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor to study the production of wood oil there.—17 Soviet officials left Peiping today for Dairen en route to Vladivostok.

Sunday and Monday, July 21 and 22.—Chiang Kai-shek has issued two telegrams to the entire National Army and the Northwestern units calling upon them to defend the nation.—Chin Han-ting is to be appointed Director-General of Bandit suppression for the provinces of Kwangtung, Fukien, Hunan and Kiangsi.—The local police suddenly closed the Party Headquarters in Tsinan today; an annoucement dismissing all members of the Executive Committee of the local Party Headquarters was at the same time issued.—C. T. Wang has arrived in Nanking. — Hsia Wei-sung, Acting Charge d'Affair and the staff of the Chinese Legation in Moscow

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have left there for Berlin.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed Chinese Ministers abroad to inform the foreign governments that the National Government does not intend to enter into armed conflict with Soviet Russia.—It is reported that the U. S. is considering the formation of an International Arbitration Commission to deal with the Sino-Russian crisis.—The State Council has ordered that the members of the Yuan and Ministries do not leave the Capital during the Sino-Soviet crisis.—Announcement has been made that the military reorganization and disbandment measures for Kwangsi, approved by the Central Disbandment Committee, will be carried out next month.—Chow Tai and Ku Jen-fa, representatives of Yen Hsi-shan, will proceed to Nanking to attend the conference of Directors of the various Disbandment Districts.—Chang Tsong is leading his troops towards Lungyen where the Communist-bandits are entrenching themselves.—The German Minister, Von Borch, has returned to Peiping from Peitaiho to take over the administration of the Soviet Embassy.—The law governing the organization and functions of Chambers of Commerce adopted at the last meeting of the Legislative Yuan is shortly to be promulgated by the State Council.—The 11th National Students Convention will be held in Nanking the first part of September under auspices of the Ministry of Education.—The Ministry of Education has instruction that detailed reports on the organization and administration of institutions established by foreigners throughout the country be submitted to it.—Regulations for the suppression of banditry were adopted at a provincial pacification conference held at the Provisional Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief in Hankow yesterday.

JAPANESE NEWS REPORTS ON CHINESE SITUATION

(*Continued from page 405*)

Changchun, July 22.—Kilin troops have been transferred to the border near Pogranichinaya.

Nanking, July 22.—Another note in answer to the second note of the U.S.S.R. is being drafted by the authorities of the Ministry Foreign Affairs.

Nanking, July 22.—Sun Fo has left for Harbin for an inspection trip.

Harbin, July 22.—It is reported that about 1,000 Chinese have been arrested in Vladivostok.

Peiping, July 23.—The German Legation here has been instructed to undertake the protection of Soviet citizens in China.

Nanking, July 23.—It has been decided that the Salt Revenue Department shall become an independent official organ.

Harbin, July 23.—Forty-two Soviet Russians have been arrested along the C. E. R.; they are reported to have instigated a general strike of the railway employees.

Tsingtao, July 23.—Japanese cotton mill owners have decided to reopen their factories as a result of the acceptance of their terms by Chinese employees.

U. S. National Foreign Trade Council Handbook

American exports will be close to $5,400,000 for the fiscal year 1928-1929, according to the estimate of the National Foreign Trade Council, published in its annual handbook. This is the highest record since 1920, and indicates that at the dollar value of 1913 the U. S. is shipping more than 40 percent more goods abroad than before the war. The handbook also includes a record of the Sixteenth National Foreign Trade Convention at Baltimore in the spring of this year. This convention was the largest held by the Council since 1920. Latin America was the principle theme of discussion.

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Time Table

In effect Feb. 20, 1929

From Peiping to Hankow

Station / Train	Peiping	Shih-kia-chuan	Cheng-chow	Hsiao-kan hsien	Hankow
* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19.27 d.20.07	a.13.26 d.13.46	a.12.18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a.20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Hankow	Hsiao-kan-hsien	Cheng-chow	Shih-kia-chuan	Peiping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a.14.51 d.14.56	a.13.13 d.13.33	a. 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a.16.01 d.16.03	a.10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a 20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

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American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate%	Date of Maturity	Sale Price July 25	Approx. Yield to Maturity %
The National City Bank of New York		New Stock	410	——
Argentine Government	6	Oct. 1, 1960	99¾	6.02
Australia	4½	May 1, 1956	87	5.42
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15, 1957	91½	7.20
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1, 1956	106½	6.49
City of Budapest	6	June 1, 1962	78¼	7.85
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.	83	4.82
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy.	5	Jan. 1, 2000	78	6.43
ChicagoRapidTransit Co.	6	July 1, 1953	87	7.14
Chile Copper Co. Debs.	5	Jan. 1, 1947	94¼	5.51
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1, 1961	92	6.61
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1, 1942	79¾	8.04
Republic of Costa Rica	7½	Sep. 1, 1949	100	7.50
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1, 1961	91½	6.64
CubanDominicanSugar	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	63	——
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1, 1942	103¼	5.63
Dutch East Indies	5½	Nov. 1, 1955	104	5.22
Republic of Finland	5½	Feb. 1, 1958	85¾	6.62
French Government	7	Dec. 1, 1949	109⅞	6.13
German Government	7	Oct. 15, 1949	106	6.46
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15, 1960	83¼	7.38
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15, 1938	86¼	8.19
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1, 1948	89	7.06
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1, 1968	82	7.42
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug. 1, 1948	83¾	7.59
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1, 1951	94½	7.51
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1, 1954	99¾	6.52
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1, 1958	86	7.72
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30, 1961	92	6.60
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1, 1957	89	6.34
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15, 1952	102⅜	5.81
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	97½	6.82
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1, 1960	85½	7.18
Paris, Lyons & Med Rwy.	6	Aug. 15, 1958	99⅞	6.01
Republic of Panama	5	May 15, 1963	91	5.59
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1, 1968	86	7.06
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1, 1953	92⅞	6.60
Saxon State Mortgage Inst	6½	Dec. 1, 1946	91	7.43
Saxon Public Works,Inc.	6½	May 1, 1951	90½	7.38
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15, 1953	89½	6.90
United Kingdom of Gr. Britain	5½	Feb. 1, 1937	102¼	5.13
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1, 1952	86¾	7.71
Abitibi Power&PaperCo.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	83½	7.19
BelgianNat'l.Rwy.Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)	82½	7.27
Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock	35½	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	95	6.32
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3.00 perannum.)		Common Stock	74⅜	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock	98⅞	4.05
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock	69½	——
Pennsylvaina-Dixie Cement Corp	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	60	——
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock	98¾	7.09
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock	70¼	——
Andes Copper MiningCo.		Common Stock	50⅝	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock	207⅜	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock	57	——
Standard Oil Co. of New York		Common Stock	39⅛	——
Pennsylvania Railroad Company		Common Stock	98	——
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p. v. $50)	6	Pfd. Stock	88	3.41
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock	132⅞	——
American I. G. Chemical Corr. Conv. Debs.	5½	May 1, 1949	125	3.73
Beaux-Arts Apartments, Inc. $6 1st Pfd. Stk. &		Common Stock	100 per unti	

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and while believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 24th, July 1929

Silver:—This week opened on the 18th inst. with Bar Silver quoted at 24½d. for spot and 24 5/8d. forward, but the complications that have arisen between China and the Soviet Government concerning the Chinese Eastern Railway, the difficulties of a settlement, and the early apperhensions of even actual warfare, have had a very disturbing effect. On the 19th inst. silver rose ⅜d. followed by a further rise of 1/8 th the next day, since then there has been a reaction and a rapid fall, until to-day the price stands at 24⅜d. for spot and 24 3/8d. forward.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London was raised on the 19th form 2/4 1/16d. to 2/4 3/16d and again on the 20th to 2 4 3/16d. On the 22nd it was dropped to 2/4 1/16d. and once more on the 23rd to 2/4 1/16d. At the commencement of the week a strong and rising market prevailed and speculators became active se lers of sterling, Gold Dollars, and Yen. Rumours and press reports confirmed or unconfirmed, were seized upon as reason for higher levels and exchange rose by degrees from 2/4 1/16d for T/T on London on the 18th to 2/5 1/16d. on the 20th inst Gold Dollars similarly appreciated from 57 1/16d. to 59 1/16d. July for T/T on New Yotk. On reports of a possible peaceful solution of the disturbance by mediation a strong reaction set in on Saturday, which became more pronounced on the 22nd when rates fell rapidly to 2/4 3/16d. and 5 7/16d. respectively. Gold Bars have fluctuated violently between a high of 390.20 and a low of 377.

Yesterday again the market was erratic, a decline taking place in the morning which was recovered in the afternoon and to-day that recovery has been maintained.

We quote at closing as follows: T/T on London 2/4 3/16d., T/T on New York 58 3/8, and Yen 79 3/8.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .. .. .. Tls. 91,923,000 a increase of Tls. 2,428,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars .. 125,460,000 a decrease of $ 1,210,000

Estimated value Tls. 182,254,000 as against Tls. 112,612,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for July	Thursday July 18	Friday July 19	Saturday July 20	Monday July 22	Tuesday July 23	Wed., July 24
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/4 065	2/4¼	2/4½	2/4¾	2/4 1/16 2/4 1/16	2/4 1/16 2/4 1/16	2/4 3/16
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/4 5/16	2/4 7/16	2/4 15/16	2/4 13/16	2/4 5/16	2/4 5/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/4½	2/4¾	2/4 15/16	2/4 15/16	2/4 5/16	2/4 11/16
T/T India	156.837	158½	159¾	161½	2/4 15/16	2/4 11/16	160
T/T France	1,450.000	1460	1470	1485	161 1/2	159¾	1470
T/T On N.Y Demand	56.636	57	57⅜	5 1/8	159¾	158½	57¾
T/T Hamburg R. M.		57½	57¾	58¼	1485 1470	1170 1460	57¾
T/T H'kong	83.011	239½	241¾	243¾	58 1/16 57 3/16	57 5/16 57 7/16	241¾
T/T Japan	77.505	80¾	79⅝	78⅞	58¾ 57¾	57¾ 57¾	8
T/T Batavia	141.228	142	143¼	144½	243¾	241¾	239½
T/T Straits	99.109	98½	97½	96¾	83 83	83 1/8 83 1/8	80
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/5.815	2/6	2/6¼	2/6½	79 79 1/8	80 1/4 81	143½
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/6 1/8	2/6 3/8	2/6 5/8	144 1/8 143 1/4	143 1/4 142	97½
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/6.128	2/6 5/16	2/6 9/16	2/6 13/16	96 1/4 97 1/2	97 1/2 98 1/2	
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,527.826	1540	1555	1570	2/6 7/16 1555	2/6 5/16 1545	1555
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	59.652	60	60 5/8	61 1/8	61 1/16 60 5/8	60 5/8 60	60 5/8
4 m/s ,, Doc	—	60½	61⅛	61⅜	61 5/16 61 1/8	61 1/8 60½	61⅛

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 22	July 23	July 24
Bullion,						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	24 1/4	24 5/8	24 1/16	24 1/16	24 3/8	24½
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 52½	53¼	G.$ 53½	G.$ 53 1/8	G.$ 52 3/8	G.$ 53
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls 385.70	Tls 379.20	Tls 379.40	Tls. 389.10	Tls. 387.20	Tls. 387.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.0	111.00	111.0	111.0	111.0	111.00
ShanghaiMexicanDollars per $100	71.70	71.75	71.875	71.8625	71.80	71.85
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5½%	London Paris on	T/T 123.58
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 4.85 3/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	5 7/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 25/32
,, 4 ,,	5 7/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/11¼
,, 6 ,,	5½%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/10 15/16